THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No 124. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

Wendell Phillips on the Condition of the Country and the Duty of Congress.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard of to-day.

We hear of compromises to be suggested by the President. It is rumored that he is prepared to adopt Mr. Greeley's plan, universal amnesty, and universal or impartial suffrage. The Democratic party, it is said, and the Southern Rebels also accept this. We may be obliged to submit to it now, since treason in the White House and "practical statesmanship (?) in the capital have lost us the golden opportunity of May, 1865. Such terms are a preventive of future rebellions; the precedent thus set, that men may rebel at Richmond, starve and torture at Andersonville, play the brute at Fort Pillow, riot and murder at Memphis and New Orleans, and still laugh at law and justice.

But with a traitor in the Presidential chair, with the dominant party all at sea, without chart or pilot, its officers having shut themselves up in the cabin, stuffed their ears with cotton, and covered their eyes sevenfold for fear of the lightning and the noise; with timid noncombatants for editors of our leading journals—every Republican fort "covered constantly with flags of armistice"—what better could we expect?

We only enter our protest that no such plan will restore peace to the South, no such plan will give room for even the commencement of real reconstruction. Accept such a plan and leave the South to carry it out, and we may look to see her, for some years to come, repeating the bloody, bankrupt, aimless, and barren anarchy of Mexico. No State charter of political rights to the negro will ever secure him the efficient and substantial exercise of them. All grant of rights to him by the bigoted, besotted, angered, and revenge-ful white men of the South, will lack an "Executive principle," as Burke and Canning long ago warned us.

What the South needs is peace, and a cordial welcome of Northern brains, capital, and enterprise. Without this, reconstruction cannot commence. In order to have this, the antipathies between her classes must be kept down by the strong arm of the United States; her old leaders, poisoned and poisoning all others, must be silenced and curbed; and her streets made safe for any man, however hated, who brings mind, money, schools, and energy with him.

Give the negro his political rights, and inaugurate this state of things, and in ten years the South will become, like the West, the counterpart, with the healthy differences, of the Northeast—the cradle and true mould of the nation.

At present, the country population of the South is in a hopeful state of mind and feeling, easily moulded and led, because always accustomed to be led. The cities and old political hacks, resuscitated by their rotten comrade in the White House, are full of mischief. The real leaders of the South, its large property holders and educated men, except a few Gascons like Wade Hampton, realize their situation. Could the Government hold the South quiet while real reconstruction commenced, these men would in three years be its warmest friends. They looked on slavery as an investment, not as a political hobby, and now that is ended, seek to throw off those "old men of the sea," Pollard, Pryor, and the rest, in order to improve, accumulate, amass, and enjoy. If true statesmanship could have managed this crisis, all power in the rebellious territories would have been intrusted to loyal hands, black and white, and then the Aikens, Munroes, Pollards, and Wade Hamptons would have been protected by Civil Rights bills and Bureaus from any possible misuse of this exclusive power on the part of our white and black allies. But as that opportunity was lost, we must protect the negro for two or three years, as he rises into his place, and then States may be safely formed, and most of the powers formerly conceded to State overeignty may be intrusted to it again. The war has taught us that the regulation of citizenship, its civil and political rights, ought always to be retained by the Federal Government.

Our claim is that Congress shall wholly ignore the military boards and committees of pardoned Rebels which call themselves "States." Let no Executive sanction induce Congress to recognize such usurpations. It is not yet time to authorize those Territories to form State Governments.

Secondly. Whenever any bargain is made, and whatever its terms, let it be guaranteed by the United States. Let the political equality and right of each citizen be secured by the Federal Constitution. The South, when she could not violently rob, has always cheated her victim. The Missouri Compromise was evaded by smuggling into that State two or three counties north of the forbidden line, years before it was openly set aside by unblushing fraud. So will any arrangements made by States for the negro be evaded or annulled.

"Punic faith" is pure gold, a spotless Abliel, compared with Southern trickery, in all that relates to the negro and the nation.

"Do you doubt my word?" said a Southern "Bombastes Furioso," in a New York Court several years ago, to an Abolitionist who demanded his bond, and not his promise, to produce there again an alleged slave.

"I know you steal, and see no reason why you should not also lie," was the quiet reply: which embodies volumes of wisdom for this crisis. Let the nation heed it.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Another Swindle—A Teacher Draws $5000 on Forged Paper and Absconds—Mr. Goodrich, the ex-Collector, and the Boston Merchants—A Commercial Crisis Expected—Whipping in Public Schools.

BOSTON, November 22.—A supplement to the Federal street swindle has just transpired. Charles A. Morrill, a sub-master in the Lincoln School, Ward Twelve, sent in his resignation to the School Board on Saturday last, and then suddenly skedaddled to parts unknown, leaving behind him forged paper to the amount of $5000. The Mechanics' and Broadway Banks are the sufferers, having discounted the notes some time during last week. Mr. Morrill resides in Dorchester, is connected by marriage with one of the first families of this city, and had taught school in Ward Twelve for nearly twenty years.

Embarrassment is supposed to be the cause of all his troubles. His conduct has shocked the circles in which he moved, as he had been regarded as an exemplary man and a faithful educator.

Hon. J. C. Goodrich, ex-Collector of Customs of this port, uneasy under the reflections cast upon him in Hon. Samuel Hooper's recent pamphlet defending the merchants of Boston against the aspersions of Mr. Goodrich, intends to make a reply in a few days, in which he will attempt to show, from Mr. Hooper's pamphlet itself, positive proof of all he stated or claimed in regard to the alleged fraud on the Government by Williams & Co., wine merchants. Mr. Goodrich claims that he has been placed in a false position before the commercial public.

Prices are tumbling rapidly, and failures are looked for. Much of the merchandise now on hand was purchased when gold was 150. Sales of gold were made to-day at 138¼ and 138⅜. The market is well supplied.

Another severe whipping case has occurred, this time in one of the Ward Twelve public schools.

The decision in the case of the Cambridge teacher seems to have established a bad precedent. At the Municipal election in Cambridge candidates for School Committee will be placed on a separate ticket to gratify the "whipping" and "anti-whipping" parties.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

List of the Commissioners—Articles for Exhibition Now Being Shipped.

The office of J. C. Derby, General United States Agent for the Paris Universal Exposition, is now the scene of much activity, in view of the fact that articles intended for exhibition are now being received and placed on board ship for transfer to France. The Havre packet ship *Harpswell* is now lying at Pier No.6, North river, and will sail early in December. All goods for which space has been devoted should be forwarded to this city, marked as follows:—

PARIS EXPOSITION.
HAVRE PACKET SHIP 'HARPSWELL'
From——— } Pier No. 6, North River.
Group No. —. } New York City.
Class No. —. }

Goods must be delivered on board the vessel at the exhibitor's expense, after which the Government will pay all expenses of freight and carriage to Paris. Notices of shipment, with a list of articles, should be forwarded to Mr. Derby's office, No. 40 Park row. Exhibitors of machinery should send full equipments of belts, shafts, pulleys, and other overhead work, and also wrenches, oil-cans, etc.

The following are the names of the Commissioners:—

J. C. Derby, General Agent for the United States.

PAID SCIENTIFIC COMMISSIONERS.

J. P. Lesley, Philadelphia, member of the National Academy of Science, and of the American Philosophical Society.

Samuel B. Ruggles, New York, well known for his scientific and legal eminence.

F. A. P. Barnard, New York, President of Columbia College.

William Slade, Cleveland, Ohio, ex-Consul to Nice, and son of ex-Governor Slade, of Vermont.

John P. Kennedy, Baltimore, ex-Secretary of the Navy, now in Europe.

Henry d'Aligny, Marquette, Michigan, distinguished for his thorough knowledge of mineralogy and mining. He has since been appointed State Commissioner for Michigan.

James B. Bowen, Chicago, President of the Third National Bank.

Henry Failing, Portland, Oregon.

T. Lawrence Smith, Louisville, Ky., one of the leading scientific men of the country.

Louis Agassiz, the world-renowned naturalist.

UNPAID OR HONORARY COMMISSIONERS.

A. T. Stewart, New York.

J. H. Alexander, Baltimore.

J. R. Freese, Trenton, N. J., now in Paris.

Robert E. Peterson (Child & Peterson), Philadelphia.

Charles B. Norton, Paris, since appointed State Commissioner for New York.

John McGunness, Illinois.

W. J. Valentine, Paris.

J. Hervey Jones, Pittsburg, an iron manufacturer.

William A. Adams, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Frank Leslie, New York, of Frank Leslie's illustrated publications.

Thomas W. Evans, Paris, the celebrated dentist of that city. He will have charge of the department of sanitary reforms and improvements.

William H. Budd, the well-known merchant of this city.

E. R. Mudge, Boston, heavy dry goods dealer.

C. B. Seymour, New York, connected with the *Times*.

James Archer, St. Louis.

Professor H. Duissonce, Philadelphia, now of Paris.

Francis McIlvain, Philadelphia.

Charles R. Gorham, Paris.

O. F. Winchester, New Haven, Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut.

D. A. Leatherman, Tennessee.

STATE COMMISSIONERS.

Maine, C. A. Shaw; Connecticut, P. T. Barnum; Massachusetts, J. M. Usher; New York, C. B. Norton, A. Barbey; Pennsylvania, T. O'Conner; Michigan, Henry d'Aligny; Illinois, T. P. Reynolds; Indiana, T. A. Wilstach; Iowa, T. M. Shaffer; Wisconsin, T. L. Butler; Minnesota, T. L. Mann; Louisiana, Edward Gotthiel; Oregon, Charles M. Carter; West Virginia, T. H. Diss Debar; Alabama, Colonel Joseph Hodgson.—*New York Tribune to-day.*

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Currency Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—The Currency Bureau of the Treasury Department has, since the 1st instant, destroyed National bank notes valued at $90, 000.

The Five-Twenty Bonds to be Redeemed in Coin.

The following correspondence, from the European circular of L. P. Morton & Co., is important as showing the policy of the Government relative to the payment of the principal of the Five-twenty bonds in coin, and will tend to dissipate the doubts upon this question entertained in some quarters:—

NEW YORK, November 15.—The Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir:—We have good reason for believing that an impression prevails very generally in London, and to some extent in Paris and Germany also, that the United States Government will avail itself of the option of paying the Five-twenty bonds of 1862 next year, and that the liquidation will be made in currency.

This idea keeps the bonds much below the price at which they would sell were it understood that the Government regards itself as bound to pay them in gold. Should you deem it proper to give an expression of your views as to the kind in which the principal of the bonds is payable, of which we could make use through our European circular, we have no doubt the opinion would be of much interest to foreign investors in our funds. We are, dear sir, your obedient servants, L. P. MORTON & Co.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 15.—Gentlemen:—Your favor of the 13th instant is received. I regard, as did also my predecessors, all bonds of the United States as *payable in coin*. The bonds that have matured since the suspension of specie payments have been so paid, and *I have no doubt that the same will be true with all others*. This being, as I understand it to be, the established policy of the Government, the Five-twenty bonds of 1862 will either be called in at the expiration of five years from their date *and paid in coin*, or be permitted to run until the Government is prepared *to pay them in coin*. I am, very truly yours,

HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary.

Messrs. L. P. Morton & Co., New York.

General Sherman's Mission.

WASHINGTON, November 24.—The ostensible object of General Sherman's mission to Mexico is to be present at the election of a President and Congress, which is to be held directly after the French evacuation is consummated. It is expected that the newly elected Liberal Government will then call upon this Government for military support, and the presence of the Lieutenant-General has especial reference to this contingency. This subject will be fully presented in the forthcoming annual message of the President, which is now in course of preparation. While it is denied by the Administration that this movement, taken without consultation with the French representative here, is intended to embroil us with that power, it is universally admitted in diplomatic circles that there is serious danger that such may be the result, unless the conduct of Messrs. Sherman and Campbell is exceedingly prudent. The wish that the affair may end in a foreign war is openly expressed by the more violent Democrats.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

MARYLAND—OFFICIAL.

For Controller of the Treasury:—	
Leonard, Democrat	40,026
Bruce, Republican	27,124
Democratic majority	12,902
Members of Congress.	
First District:—	
McCullough, Democrat	11,728
Russum, Republican	4,059
Goodyear, Impartial Suffrage	18
McCullough's majority	7,669
Second District:—	
Archer, Democrat	7,208
Thomas, Republican	5,055
Archer's majority	2,153
Third District:—	
Phelps, Democrat	5,545
Stewart, Republican	4,568
Phelps' majority	977
Fourth District:—	
Thomas, Republican	11,642
Maulsby, Democrat	9,230
Thomas' majority	2,412
Fifth District:—	
Stone, Democrat	8,858
Albert, Republican	2,059
Stone's majority	6,799

Democratic majority in the State on Congressmen, 15,168.

NEW JERSEY.

Organization of the Legislature.

The New Brunswick *Freedonian* sets up the following as the probable organization of the State Legislature of New Jersey:—

President of the Senate—Benjamin Buckley, of Passaic.

Secretary of the Senate—Enoch R. Borden, of Mercer.

Engrossing Clerk of the Senate—Edward Gardner, of Orange.

Speaker of the House—James H. Nixon, of Cumberland.

Clerk of the House—General Edward Jardine, of Bergen.

Engrossing Clerk—Uzal M. Osborn, of Union.

UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

The Jersey City *Daily Times* warmly supports George T. Cobb for the Senatorship, and objects to the election of Mr. Frelinghuysen. The Newark *Advertiser* and the Monmouth *Inquirer* urge the claims of Mr. Frelinghuysen. In West Jersey a number of the journals have declared for the newly appointed Senator. The Paterson *Press*, Morristown *Jerseyman*, and Sussex *Register* advocate the election of Mr. Cobb.

OBITUARY.

Prince Nicholas Mouravieff Karski.

Prince Nicholas Mouravieff, whose death is announced by the *Africa*, was born at Moscow in 1793. He entered the army in 1810, and after serving for some time in the Army of the Caucasus, he was charged in 1819 with a mission to Khiva. Having been appointed Major-General in the war against Persia, he distinguished himself before Kars, in 1828, and before Kailla, in 1829. In 1830 he distinguished himself in the campaign in Poland, and greatly contributed to the victory of Kazimiez, in consequence of which he received the grade of Lieutenant-General. In 1832 he was charged with negotiating a suspension of hostilities with the Viceroy of Egypt, Mohammed Ali. In 1835 he was appointed Commander of the Fifth Corps of Infantry. In 1838 he fell into disgrace on account of disorders having crept into his corps, and for having neglected the armament of Sevastopol. He returned to Moscow, and was considered a chief representative of the Old Russian party and the Old Russian ideas. In 1848 he re-entered the active army, and became a member of the council of war, and, later, commander of the Grenadiers of the Guard. In 1855 the Government gave him command of the Army of the Caucasus and the conduct of the war. The capture of Kars was his last great exploit, from which he received the surname Karski. He remained commander of the Russian army in the Caucasian provinces until the accession of Alexander II, who appointed Prince Bariatinsky to that position in place of Mouravieff.

Captain Walker, U. S. Navy.

Another hero of the late war has passed away, and one whose loss will be deeply felt in naval circles. Captain William W. Walker, U. S. N., after an illness of two months, died, on Monday night, of heart disease, at the Brooklyn Naval Hospital. During the war he commanded the United States man-of-war *De Soto*, which rendered good service in the East Gulf Squadron by the capture of a number of fine prizes. Captain Walker was relieved from duty as commander of the *De Soto* last spring, since which period he has been engaged in various active duties. He was recently ordered to this port as Light-house Inspector. Captain Walker was born in Maryland, and entered the service in 1827, and was 54 years of age at the time of his death. He has seen seventeen years sea service, about eleven years shore duty, and eleven years on the retired list. He was assistant to the lamented Admiral Gregory in superintending contract vessels. He has written a number of clever pamphlets on engineering. His body was sent to his friends in Washington last night.

The Advantages of Advertising, as Applied to Horse Thieves.

From the Hartford Times.

On Saturday, the 17th instant, we published the announcement of the arrest of a horse thief, as follows:—

"ARRESTED.—The police have arrested a man by the name of E. Francis Gordon, who is supposed to be a noted horse-thief. Any person having any knowledge of his transactions will please communicate with the Chief or Captain of Police at Hartford."

The result was a speedy circulation of the item, and the following responses were received at the Police Office yesterday and to-day:—

DANIELSONVILLE November 20.—Chief of Police:—I want Francis Gordon, for stealing team. Can I have him? JOSEPH SNOW, Deputy Sheriff.

HUDSON, New York, November 20.—W. P. Chamberlin, Chief of Police:—Hold him! I will have a man there to-day to identify him. PETER S. RULVER.

NEW HAVEN, November 19.—W. P. Chamberlin, Chief of Police:—Hold Gordon, the thief! I will be up on the noon train. S. B. TUTTLE.

Sheriff Horne, of Winsted, as soon as he saw the *Times* that evening, came to Hartford, bringing a warrant for Gordon, for stealing a horse in *that* neighborhood.

Advertisers Appreciated.—M. de Gobineau, a French traveller, has lately published in Paris a volume on Central Asia. In the course of his travels he met a learned Persian, who told him that he greatly admired the French newspapers, and especially their fourth page (which contains the advertisements):—"This fourth page cannot be thoroughly comprehended except by a sage. He who invented it was a benefactor of humanity. In a singularly narrow space he has been able to collect the most valuable information: the honorable marriages which have taken place in the best circumstances of fortune; the houses on sale or to be let; the best works; and, above all, the most precious and venerable medicines."

Costly Piety.—The widow of M. Thayer, a French Senator, has recently appropriated her family jewels, of the estimated value of several million francs, to a pious object. The gems have been mounted in a magnificent crown, which received the Pope's blessing, and has since been placed upon the head of the image of the Virgin in the chapel of Touvens.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

LATEST NEWS BY ATLANTIC CABLES

Negotiation of the New Austrian Loan.

The "Great Eastern" to Run Between Brest and New York.

The Latest Commercial News.

John H. Surratt in Italy.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The "Great Eastern" to be Employed on the Atlantic.

LONDON, November 23.—It is reported that the steamship *Great Eastern* will begin to make regular trips between New York and Brest early in March.

AUSTRIA.

The New Loan to be Placed in the French and English Markets.

PARIS, November 23.—There is a rumor to the effect that an Austrian loan of several millions pound sterling will soon be placed in the market.

OUR EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Departure of the "Frolic" for Lisbon.

LONDON, November 23.—The United States steamer *Frolic* left Southampton yesterday to join the American squadron at Lisbon.

THE LINCOLN ASSASSINS.

J. H. Surratt, the Lincoln Assassin, Arrested in the Papal Zouaves.

ROME, November 18.—John H. Surratt, the alleged accomplice in the assassination plot and murder of President Lincoln, has been found serving in the ranks of the Papal Zouaves. He was enrolled under the name of John Watson, and was arrested on demand of General King, the United States Minister.

When under arrest and being conveyed to prison, Surratt ran from the guard, leaped over a precipice, and escaped into the territory of the kingdom of Italy. The Italian authorities are on the alert to secure his recapture.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The King of Prussia Offers to Protect the Pope.

MADRID, November 21.—The *Etendard* newspaper of this day's date says that the King of Prussia has written a letter to the Pope, offering him protection.

FRENCH DIPLOMACY IN AMERICA.

Napoleon's Change of Minister in Washington.

By an Imperial decree dated at St. Cloud, October 28, 1866, the following changes among others, are made in the French Diplomatic Corps:—

Article 2. The Marquis de Montholon, our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States of America, is appointed as our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near his Majesty the King of Portugal, in place of M. Bourcq, appointed as our Ambassador near his Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

Article 3. M. Berthemy, our Envoy Extraordinary, etc., near the Emperor of China, is appointed as our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States of America, in place of M. le Marquis de Montholon, appointed as our Envoy Extraordinary, etc., near his Majesty the King of Portugal.

Yesterday's Commercial and Financial News.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 22—Noon.—The market for Cotton opened firmer, with the prospect of sales for the day amounting to 15,000 bales. Prices, however, are unchanged. Middling Uplands, 11d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 22—Evening.—Breadstuffs are firmer. Corn 38s. 9d. ₱ quarter, for mixed Western.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, November 22—Noon.—The Money Market is easier. Consols are quoted at 90 for money.

The following are the opening quotations for American securities:—Erie Railroad shares, 50½; Illinois Central, 78½; United States Five-twenties, 70½.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

More of the recent Election Muddle—Indictment of Judges of Election, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 23.—The Grand Jury now sitting has indicted several Judges of the recent election for violation of the election law, refusing voters whom they considered Rebel, and also for destroying ballots received from supposed conservative voters and putting radical votes in the ballot-box in their places. A trial is now progressing before a magistrate for three hundred dollars damages against a Judge for refusing what he considered a registered Rebel's vote.

Fire at Dover, N. H.

DOVER, N. H., November 23.—The upper part of the City Hall building, including the armories of Strafford and the Light Battery, were burned at 2 o'clock this morning. The court-room and county and city offices in the lower part of the building were injured by water. Loss probably ten thousand dollars. No insurance.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 23.—The steamer *Merrimac*, Captain Vansice, from New Orleans on 7th instant, for New York, arrived here late last night, with the 36th Regiment United States Colored Troops, to be mustered out at this point.

Snow Storm in Boston.

BOSTON, November 23.—It is snowing quite plentifully here. The steamship *Africa*, from Halifax and Liverpool, on the 11th inst., has arrived here.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 23.

Investigation of the Cotton Frauds—Parties High in Authority Impeached.

The Retrenchment Committee, which is now holding its sessions in this city, has been busily engaged investigating the cotton frauds. The investigation has the effect of implicating parties occupying high and influential positions under the Government with these frauds. The Committee has made some astonishing developments in this regard. A great deal of fraud, more than at first supposed, has been practised upon the Government and citizens of the South by the cotton agents. It appears that these agents were in the habit of confiscating large quantities of cotton in the name of the Government, and after it had remained in their hands for a short time they would turn it over to an outside party, who sold it and divided the proceeds with the agents. Another game which was resorted to extensively by these men was to release the cotton upon the payment of a handsome bonus. The Committee will continue their investigation of this matter several days. Large numbers of witnesses have been called here from different sections of the country to testify in relation to these frauds. The Committee will meet again to-morrow.

The Impeachment of the President.

We have a report here that prominent politicians had a meeting in Philadelphia on the 20th instant, at which articles of impeachment against the President were prepared. They are to be submitted to a caucus of Republican members of Congress. The names of the parties attending the caucus in Philadelphia will be furnished in due time.

Death of an Ex-Rebel.

Admiral French Forrest, formerly of the United States Navy, and late of the Confederate States Navy, died here yesterday, in the seventy-first year of his age.

The Conservatives and the Amendment.

The Conservatives' Army and Navy Union, at their meeting last night, after a warm discussion, passed, by a two-thirds vote, a series of resolutions declaring that the propose Constitutional amendment should be rejected, and that, in the judgment of that organization, it is clearly the duty of the Conservative press throughout the country to appeal to the Northern and Southern States to extend suffrage to the negro on such a qualified basis as may be deemed proper and just.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The State Officials Repudiate the Appointment of Bigler as Assessor at Sacramento.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 22.—Three thousand mineral specimens have been collected for the Paris Exposition of next year. The project of sending a section of the big tree of California to the Paris Fair has been nearly abandoned.

The following message, signed by Governor Low, the State Comptroller, the Auditor-General, Attorney-General McCullough, and Adjutant-General Evans, was transmitted by telegraph to-day to the California delegation in Washington:—

"The appointment of John Bigler as Assessor of Internal Revenue at Sacramento is exceedingly distasteful to all Union men. Cannot the President be induced to rescind? If he will not, prevail upon the Secretary of the Treasury to delay the organization of affairs under Bigler. Any other course will throw the district into confusion, as none but Rebels will serve under Bigler."

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Cotton dull at 33@35c. Flour 10@20c. lower. Sales of 3000 barrels. State $8@11·60; Western, $8@12·25; Southern, $11·75@16·25. Wheat dull, and 1@2c. lower. Corn quiet. Western $1·23@1·23½. Beef dull. Pork lower. Mess 21·62½@21·75. Lard quiet. Whisky dull and nominal.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Neal Brown. The defendant is charged with manufacturing whisky, and removing it elsewhere than to a bonded warehouse. The allegation is that the defendant was detected about noon one day, opposite Laural Hill, hauling the whisky. Upon inspection, no brand was found upon either barrel. The defendant was then arrested.

The defense argued that there was no evidence that the defendant was not, at the time of his arrest, removing the whisky to a bonded warehouse. There is no evidence as to where he was going. He was stopped in the middle of his journey, before he had time to deposit or remove the whisky anywhere at all.

The law is that before whisky is removed from the distillery the barrels and casks shall be marked and branded. But this law has been extant about two months, and Mr. J. P. O'Neil, who appeared for defendants, argued that when a lawyer is hardly able to find a law (as it seems there was a great difficulty in finding this), a poor, unlearned laboring man should not be deprived of his liberty because he knew nothing of it. On trial.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Ellen Shea, Margaret Shea, Annie F. Shea, and Stephen Shea, by their next friend, John Grogan, vs. Stephen Flanagan, William Lennox, Daniel M. Lennox, and James M. Flanagan. An action to recover damages on the death of John Shea, the husband of Ellen Shea, and father of the other plaintiffs, who was alleged to have been drowned by the carelessness of the captain of the steam-tug *Dr. Wolbert*, in having the cable between Smith's Island and Walnut street wharf. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—This Court is very busy in the trial of prison cases. Every morning since the end of the Oyer and Terminer the Court-room has been crowded, it might be said, nearly to suffocation. When the usual business was resumed there were over three hundred bills to be disposed of, and they are still coming in from the Grand Jury.

Yesterday, at the adjournment of the Court, the case of the Commonwealth vs. Washington Hamilton was on trial. The defendant is charged with an assault and battery with intent to kill Lieutenant Joseph C. Fuller, of the police force. It is alleged that on the night of the 28th of September last at an extra ward assessment, held at the corner of Federal street and Moyamensing avenue, Washington Hamilton and his brother (who, however, is not on trial), standing some distance from the crowd that had congregated around, fired two pistol shots into the crowd. Mr. Fuller saw and pursued them. They ran until they came to the market near by, when the defendant wheeled and fired, the shot taking effect in Mr. Fuller's left arm. The defendant was arrested in his own house.

This morning, on account of the absence of one of the jurors empanelled in the case from illness, the jury was discharged and another, consisting of the same men that were in the box and another one not before empanelled in the case, was called. Again the Commonwealth's witnesses went over the same statements as were given to the first jury.

Lieutenant Fuller said that he was at the assessment that night on duty; he did not have his uniform; but he was not compelled to wear the uniform, having had no orders that effect; he was sober.

Another officer said that there was no cause whatever for the two young men to fire at the crowd, as nothing had been said or done to them that would justify such conduct. The Hamiltons cried out to the crowd, "Spread yourselves!" fired, and ran.

Other witnesses who were present at the occurrence were called in corroboration of the statements already made. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, November 23, 1866.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were rather firmer. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing. 107¼ was bid for old 5-20s; 105½ for new do.; 112¼ for 6s of 1881; 99½ for 10-40s; and 104¼@104½ for June and August 7·30s.

City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold largely at 102½, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. 2500 shares of Reading sold at 55½@55⅝, an advance of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 128@129, a decline of 2; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54½@54¾, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening; and Philadelphia and Erie at 30⅛, an advance of ⅛.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 14; 90 was bid for Second and Third; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 73½ for West Philadelphia; and 32 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares continue in fair demand for investment. First National sold at 394; and Mechanics' at 31½. In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation, preferred, sold at 34¼, no change; and common do. at 25, a decline of ¼.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138½; 11 A. M., 139; 12 M., 139½; 1 P. M., 139¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading	55½	100 sh Cata pf	28
100 sh do b60	55⅝	100 sh do c	27½
200 sh Sch N pf lots	34½		

FIRST BOARD.

$84000 City 6s, n lots	102½	200 sh Read lots.c	55⅛
$4000 Bev & Del bds	85	400 sh do	55⅛
$5000 Susq Cn bds	66	200 sh do c	55⅛
$1000 Un'n Pas bs	92	300 sh do	55⅛
50 sh Hest'v le s5wn	14	100 sh do b60	55⅜
9 sh 1st Nat Bank	139½	100 sh do	55⅜
18 sh Mech Bk	31½	100 sh do b4int	55⅜
100 sh Sch N pf	34½	500 sh do b30	55⅜
400 sh do lots	34½	100 sh do 2d	55⅜
100 sh do b60	34½	100 sh do	55⅜
8 sh do com	28	300 sh do b60	55⅜
7 sh Cam & A	129	200 sh do lots	55⅜
7 sh do	128	200 sh Ph & E b30	30½
8 sh Penn R	54½	20 sh do	30¾
3 sh do	54½	100 sh Fulton Coal	5½

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 138½@139; Silver ⅜ and ½, 133; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 14⅜; do., July, 1864, 14½; do., August, 1864, 13⅜; do., October, 1864, 12⅜; do., December, 1864, 11⅜; do., May, 1865, 10⅜; do., August, 1865, 9⅛; do., September, 1865, 9; do., October, 1865, 8⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, November 23.—There is no improvement to notice in the Flour Market, and prices incline in favor of buyers. There is no inquiry except from the home consumers, who manifest but little disposition to operate. Sales of superfine at $8@8·50 ₱ barrel, extras at $9@10·50; 200 barrels unsound Northwest extra family at $10, 350 barrels sour winter wheat do. do. at $7@8, and 100 barrels fancy at $15·50. Rye Flour is dull, and cannot be quoted over $7 25@7 75 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The spiritless condition of the Wheat Market noted for some time past still continues, and prices are nominal at $8@3 15 ₱ bushel for Pennsylvania red; and $3·20 for Southern do. White ranges from $3 30@3 40. In the absence of sales, we quote Western Rye at $1 35; and Pennsylvania do. at $1·40. The Corn Market is almost at a stand. Sales of old yellow at $1·18@1 20; and new do. at 90@95c. Oats are excessively dull. Small sales were made at 59c. for Pennsylvania.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is in request, and 200 bushels sold at $9·25@9·50 ₱ 64 lbs.; Timothy ranges from $3 25@3·50; Flaxseed is selling at $3·25 ₱ bushel.

Whisky is dull and lower. Ohio is offered at $2·43, and 100 barrels Pennsylvania, in bond, sold at 30c.

VOTING AT THE SUNDAY SCHOOL FAIR—THE VOTE ON THE A. F. A. REGALIA.—Considerable interest is manifested among the members of the various Lodges of the Order in their efforts to secure the magnificent regalia now being voted for at the Fair for the benefit of the Sunday School of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Last evening many of the Lodges were represented at the Fair, the rooms of which were filled to their utmost capacity. When the fair closed the vote stood as follows:—Waldense Lodge, 169; Montgomery, 153; Harmony, 113; Israelite, 63; Henry Clay, 10; Mt. Sinai, 7; Zachary Taylor, 3. Total, 518.

For the regalia of the I. O. of O. F., 76 votes were polled for Mr. William Crolius, of Neptune Lodge, and 2 for William Penn Lodge. Total, 78.

For the base-ball implements, 14 votes were polled in favor of the Gazelle Club, and 6 in favor of the Orion. Total, 20.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.—The ninth anniversary of the Young Men's Revival Noonday Prayer-Meeting was held to-day at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. At noon the meeting was opened with prayer. A large and attentive audience was gathered together. Addresses were made on the great good that has been done by the noonday prayer-meetings, and the influence they have exerted. The exercises were interspersed with singing. The regular proceedings of the prayer-meeting were gone through with.

A STRAY STEER.—There is now in the charge of Lieutenant Tolbert, of the Sixteenth District Police, at Thirty-seventh and Market streets, a stray steer. The owner is requested to call and prove property, and remove it.

Ample Scope.—The Princess Dagmar, of Denmark, professed the Greek faith on the 24th of October, and on the 26th of October was betrothed to Alexander, heir apparent of Russia. Should this lady live, says the London *Spectator*, she and her sister, the Princess of Wales, a few years since living almost in obscurity in a German town, will be the wives of men ruling, really or nominally, one-half the world, and a clear third of the human race. Indeed, if they divide China between them, quite a possible event, but one-third of mankind will live outside of their dominions.

Novel Funeral Rite.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The Queen's late huntsman was buried yesterday at Sunninghill. Lord Colville, the noble Master of the Buckhounds, Major-General Hood, Major-General Seymour, and Colonel R. H. Vyse, met the body at the church. The favorite hunter of the deceased was shot previous to the funeral, and the ears of the animal were placed upon his coffin when in the grave, and buried with him. A large number of the neighboring gentry were present at the funeral."

Office Holders in France.—Paid officers in France, to the number of seven thousand tax-gatherers, two hundred and eighty-two receivers, and eighty-nine receivers-general, with eighty-eight paymasters, collect and disburse the public revenue, and this small army of office-holders is in the patronage of the Minister of Finance.

Sea-water.—Each morning at the Paris station of the Western Railway there may be seen great vats full of sea-water brought from Dieppe. This water is used for baths and aquaria, which increase in number in Paris. There is even now in Paris a merchant who deals in nothing but salt water. It is a new trade, as may be imagined.

An Abundant Apple Crop.—It is said that in many orchards between Hereford and Kingston, England, whole droves of pigs may be seen daily turned loose to eat up the apples. Cider fruit is selling at threepence a bushel, and eating apples are to be purchased at a proportionably low rate.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Governor Worth's Message.

From the Tribune.

The Constitutional amendment is unanimously rejected by the Southern States. The Legislatures of Texas, Georgia, and Alabama, and the Lower House of Arkansas, have refused to ratify it. Governor Orr, of South Carolina, and Governor Humphreys, of Mississippi, have advised its rejection. There is no hope of its adoption by Virginia or Louisiana. Governor Marvin, of Florida, in his recent message, opposes it, and Governor Worth, in his message to the North Carolina Legislature, submits a long argument, intended to show that the proposition is tyrannical, and that the South would be dishonored in accepting it. There is not the slightest chance that one of the Rebel States will ratify the amendment. The November elections have had no influence upon the Southern leaders.

There is but one man holding prominent office in the Southern States who has dared even to suggest decent consideration of the proposition of Congress; the Joint Committee of the Georgia Legislature represented the general temper when it questioned whether the dignity of the State would not be compromised by any action on the amendment. Governor Murphy, of Arkansas, deserves the credit of having properly received the offer of the nation, and advised his Legislature to treat it with, at least, the respect due to the Congress of the United States, and to consider it fairly before taking the responsibility of rejecting it. In his message he said:—"Though not all the insurgent States could desire, it becomes a very grave question for the Legislature to decide whether any terms more favorable are likely to be obtained by opposition, or whether it is not the better policy for the State to accept the proposed terms and thus secure the prompt reconstruction of the State into harmonious action with the governing States, and on an equality with them in the Union. Judging from the results of the late elections, and from the decided tone of public sentiment in the States that subdued the insurrection, it is not probable that better terms will be granted. The effect of rejection on the prosperity and happiness of the people of the State demands solemn consideration."

Governor Worth receives the amendment in a very different spirit, and one, we regret, with which his people sympathize. North Carolina has been deeply wronged by the United States Government, in his opinion, and the amendment adds to the injuries. The third section is that which the Southern leaders especially detest, for the excellent reason that it makes them ineligible to office. It appears perfectly fair to most loyal men that those men who took a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and broke it, should be disqualified from holding office, and that they should be satisfied with retaining the forfeited privilege of voting. But they do not think so, and made a hard fight for their salaries, present or prospective. Governor Worth makes a long list of perjured office-holders, from governors down to constables, who would suffer the loss of their official bread and butter by the adoption of the amendment. "Scarcely a man remained among us who can conscientiously say that he gave no aid and comfort to the Southern soldiers during that conflict; but, strange to say, this amendment makes ineligible to office any one who went into a Convention or voted for the ordinance of secession, and any one who voluntarily took up arms and fought on the side of the South to the end of the war, or held a seat in the Confederate Congress, provided such person had never taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States." "Can these things be, and overcome us like a summer's cloud, without our special wonder?" Yet, only to Rebels themselves is there any strangeness in the fact that a penalty should be affixed to treason and perjury, and even their surprise is, we think, affected. The real strangeness is in the lenity of the Government, and the easy terms proposed to those who have forfeited all rights under our laws.

Dismissing as unworthy of notice Governor Worth's quibbling over the fifth section, which gives Congress the power to enforce the others by appropriate legislation, we find him assuring the Legislature that the people of his State, "with a singular approach to unanimity," desire a restoration of their constitutional relations with the American Union. We have no doubt of it, and only wish they had taken a speedier way to obtain their wishes by electing General Dockery. If they are in a hurry, they must concede something to the Union: some guarantee must be given other than the abolition of slavery, for that was not given by the Rebel States, but extorted by the war. It is amusing to find the Governor quoting the Rebellion itself as an instance of the magnanimity of the Southern people." In the face of circumstances rendering it nearly impossible, they have paid its Government the taxes of former years, laid when another *de facto* Government, whose powers they could not have resisted if they would, was making levies in money and kind almost greater than they could bear. They acquiesced in the extinction of slavery, which annihilated more than half their wealth; they have borne with patience the exclusion of their Senators and Representatives from the halls of Congress, where they have had no one to contradict or explain the most exaggerated misrepresentations, or even to make known their grievances." Governor Worth wonders how long this "unnatural condition" will continue. We think we may answer that it will last as long as the refusal of the Rebel States to meet in a proper spirit the advances of the Government. We cannot think it is very meritorious that the people of North Carolina pay United States taxes; we do it without vaunting our virtue; and if they also consented to pay taxes to support the Rebellion, we are sorry for their folly, but do not see why that should be a reason for immediately admitting their representatives to Congress. As for their grievances, they may urge them with more propriety when they show some disposition to admit ours. We hear much of what the South has suffered, but it is too late to represent the United States as the aggressor, or to affect ignorance of the unparalleled sacrifices by which the victory of the Union was won. Injury! it is all on our side—except that injury which the guilty party must receive when the laws of the nation are enforced.

We do not wish to urge these truths—let the old discussion rest—nor should we have done so had not Governor Worth's message and the action of all the Southern Legislatures upon the Constitutional amendment forced a reply in decent self-respect. We long for the day when the bitter dispute will end, and when once more the Rebel States, free from all taint of rebellion, will have their representatives side by side with ours in Congress. The Constitutional amendment was not offered as an insult to the South, and we regret that it should have been as such received.

Governor Worth closes with a suggestion, of which we doubt the sincerity. The sneer of the following paragraph is apparent:—

"The people of the South, whether from prejudice or not, it is immaterial to the view I take, do not regard the negro as their equal. He is not allowed the right of suffrage. The North insists that this prejudice of the South does cruel wrong to the Africans among us. They are very poor, and few of them have acquired local attachments by ownership of land. The results of emancipation have made the whites poor also, and the uncertain condition or our Federal relations prevents the influx of capital or population. Enterprise is paralyzed. Few are able to employ laborers and pay them liberally. On the other hand, the dominant States are rich in all of these. The wages of labor are much greater than we can pay. In many of them are public lands of great fertility, which the laws give to actual settlers at a moderate price. In one of these States a portion of the people have given an earnest of the principles they profess by electing two African as members of their State Legislature. Everything seems to invite their emigration to the dominant States; but most of them are too poor to pay for moving. This difficulty may be overcome by directing the appropriation made to sustain the Freedmen's Bureau to defraying the traveling expenses of those who may choose to move, allowing each one to choose the State or Territory to which he would go. When thus left free, and aided to go where they may think their conditions will be bettered, no grounds will be left for further sectional strife as to their government. Who that would avoid the rock on which our ship of state is threatened with a wreck, will object to this scheme of reconstruction? It is clear that the Northern States will not object to it. It will place the negroes voluntarily emigrating to them under their immediate guardianship, where they can look after their personal protection and mental and moral culture much more directly than they can by a Freedmen's Bureau, or any other machinery, while they remain here. I am sure North Carolina will not object to this scheme."

No doubt, the refusal of such a proposition as this would be quoted as a proof of the hostility of the North to the freedmen, and its unwillingness to receive them as citizens. Governor Worth knows better than to suppose that the United States is to become an emigration bureau for the removal of four millions of people. He knows very well that it is not its business to transport laborers from one State to another, and equally well that its legislation for the freedmen has been intended for the protection of its citizens on the soil where they stand and in the homes they have chosen. If the freedmen of North Carolina choose to come to the North, that is their business, not Governor Worth's, nor that of Congress, and it is only the duty of the United States Government to see that wherever they go or stay they shall not be the victims of unjust local laws.

That is all, and that is enough for an impartial Government, except in the special aid it has extended through the Freedmen's Bureau to the poor people whose necessities the Southern States are unable to relieve. But discussion of this subject is unnecessary. When Governor Worth says to his Legislature, "I respectfully recommend that you propose this plan of national reconciliation to the Congress of the United States," we remind him that North Carolina is not in a position to propose terms, but to receive them. And if the Governor is really foolish enough to forget the decencies that should control a State so lately in rebellion against the Union, let him, at least, propose his plans with a show of good faith, and without a useless affectation of satire.

Amnesty and Suffrage.

From the Times.

During the last session of Congress, Senator Stewart, from Nevada, proposed universal suffrage and universal amnesty as the basis of restoration—that is, if the Southern States would adopt universal suffrage, they should receive a general amnesty—and be restored, as States and as individuals, to all the political rights which they enjoyed before the war. The proposition elicited but little discussion at the time, as it seemed to embody what was most obnoxious to both sections, and likely to be acceptable, therefore, to neither. The *Tribune* afterwards adopted it, and has urged it with a good deal of zeal. But it is not seconded by any considerable portion of the press, nor can the proposition be said as yet to have been seriously entertained by the country.

Whenever it is, we think it will be condemned. Neither branch of it is calculated to meet public approval. There is really but a small portion of the people of the Northern States who desire *universal* negro suffrage, though nine-tenths of them hold that color alone should not debar any man from voting. Whatever may be the practice, in theory at least, voting is still held to involve responsibility, and to require some sort of qualification. Voting makes our laws, chooses our rulers, and carries on the whole machinery of civil society; and nobody capable of holding any opinion on any subject, can doubt that making laws, choosing rulers, and administering the affairs of a great nation, require some qualifications of intelligence and character. Everybody knows, too, that a large proportion of the negroes of the South—those employed as field hands during the reign of slavery—are utterly ignorant, utterly incapable of exercising the slightest judgment, or acting with the least intelligence in political matters. If admitted to the suffrage, *they* will not vote; they will simply be the tools of somebody who will. This is a necessity of their condition. It is not their fault, but their misfortune. Not because they are black, therefore, but because they are ignorant—too ignorant to be wisely and safely entrusted with such a power, it is undesirable that all the negroes should be admitted to vote in the Southern States. Even if the South desired it, it would not command the approval of the North.

Equally unacceptable would be the proposition for a *universal* amnesty. Such an amnesty would readmit, to every right of citizenship, to every civil and political privilege, to every office, State and Federal, in the United States, every man who was engaged in any way in the Rebellion. To this we do not believe the people will assent. They may excuse those who were dragged into secession—or even those who went into it under a sincere belief that their first allegiance was due to their State Governments; and they may be willing to see them again in office. But they will not consent that the original *authors* of the Rebellion—the men who were engaged for years in conspiring against the Government while holding office under it—the men who in the Congress of the United States, as Senators and Members, were active in measures to overthrow the Constitution they had sworn to support—shall again resume the official power which they so grossly abused. Under a universal amnesty, Toombs, Mason, Slidell, men now known to have been plotting treason against the Government they pretended to serve, could again sit in the seats they so disgraced, and again wield the national power they turned against the nation's life. Such a spectacle would shock the public sense of justice as well as create just apprehensions for the public safety. The people recognize a broad distinction in the guilt of the different classes of persons who engaged in the Rebellion, and they are willing to make a corresponding distinction in their treatment of them.

Universal suffrage, therefore, instead of being an offset to the objections felt against a universal amnesty, being itself objectionable, would only aggravate the hostility against that measure. A qualified suffrage and a limited amnesty would be much more likely to command the approval of the people. If the South would extend suffrage to the negroes, in common with all other citizens, basing it upon certain conditions, intelligence, payment of taxes, or whatever other qualifications they might prescribe, an amnesty which should remove all disabilities from persons engaged in the Rebellion, except that the original authors of the movement should be forever excluded from Federal office, would undoubtedly be conceded by the North.

The question is not likely, however, to come up for practical action. It is the purpose of the extreme leaders of the dominant party in Congress to secure the exclusion of the Southern States from political power until after the Presidential election. This is their specific aim. It is this they hope to accomplish by insisting upon conditions of admission which the South will not accept. And as it becomes daily more certain that the South will not accept the Constitutional amendment, so do they become more determined to insist upon it. Questions of amnesty and suffrage may be brought forward and discussed and possibly acted upon—but not as substitutes for the Constitutional amendment. *That* will be insisted upon as a *sine qua non*—at least until the South seems likely to accept it.

The War in Paraguay—South America in a State of Revolution.

From the Herald.

An important question in the history of our hemisphere is being tried in the gallant struggle that the stanch little free State of Paraguay is making against the Brazilian empire and its allies. This struggle, in its ultimate analysis, is or the South American continent just what our war was for North America. It is a struggle to determine the point of prevalence between systems—whether aristocratic and monarchical institutions—the imported traditions of the Old World—shall predominate, or whether democratic and republican institutions in States formed on our own model shall shape the destinies of that continent. In the recent important victory of Paraguay at Curupaity, as well as in the whole conduct of the war by that power, we see the best augury for the result, for the absolute triumph of the real American system of free States and the downfall and destruction of the last American monarchy—the last stronghold of European principles on this side of the Atlantic.

As has been the case in many wars before, the real primary cause of the war, the subject that has brought the two systems of government in contact and put them on a trial of their merits, has scarcely been named in the list of reasons. This was simply the desire on the part of Brazil to control the vast river system—the Paraguay, Parana, and Plate—that drains the southern part of her territory. Only three little republics stood in the way. But for Paraguay, Uruguay, and a strip of the Argentine Confederation, the southern boundaries of Brazil would be natural, the symmetry of her territory perfect, and her way to the ocean by that great system absolutely free. Uruguay was distracted by a rebellion, and Brazil found a reason to interfere. Her reason was nearly the same as that given by France for intervention in Mexico. She must protect the interests of Brazilian subjects; and at the same time that she announced her intention to interfere and put a stop to the rebellion that was breaking down the little republic, she was fostering the rebellion by material assistance.

Brazil succeeded in inducing the Argentine republic to join her in the pretended attempt to restore order in Uruguay. The republic was perhaps the dupe of Brazilian diplomacy, and its cupidity may have been excited by the promise of some special favors in the navigation of the Paraguay river. One power saw the true state of the case, and divined the real purpose of Brazilian interference in the affairs of her neighbor. This was Paraguay. Her Government saw that the fight was on the question of the existence of the republics, and that Uruguay once destroyed, Paraguay's turn would come next. That Government, therefore, immediately informed Brazil that it would consider the invasion of Uruguay by Brazilian troops a cause of war. Treating this bold republic with contempt, Brazil carried out her original design and occupied Uruguay. Paraguay at once declared war. This was in the summer of 1864. The war has, therefore, lasted over two years, and now, as Paraguay stands on her defense, the present results of the two years' attempt to beat her down are instructive to the world as to the power of resistance inherent in free States.

The war on the part of Brazil was in keeping with the whole rush for the propagation and extension of monarchy in America, which began when it was so mistakenly supposed that the great republic of the United States had fallen to pieces. France rushed to Mexico, Spain rushed first to Dominica, then to Chili, and Brazil rushed at her apparently feeble neighbor, all finding the occasion in the immunity that our danger gave. But all built on a false basis. The great republic was not ruined; and now France is drawing out, and Spain is doing her best to follow the example. Brazil also must relinquish her designs. With her, however, the case is different. She has not the happiness of the other powers in being able to retire to Europe. She is the next-door neighbor of the republics, and must stand and face the consequences of her attempt against their existence. This may involve the destruction of the empire. The alliance against Paraguay is proved to be contemptibly powerless. It must break up. This failure will be the forfeiture of the moral influence of Brazil on the continent, and the next step will be a close league of all the South American republics, under the lead of Paraguay, and a general war against the empire on the score of common safety. One empire cannot stand in the presence of two continents filled with republics, and the time is not far distant when the Emperor of Brazil may condole with his Mexican Majesty at Miramar.

Ought the President to Publish a Complete Amnesty?

From the World.

The small quibbles which the *Times* brings to the defense of an untenable position (quibbles which we will explode before we get through) have no value as arguments, but they are of some importance as divulging the determination of the Republicans to dispute, in the approaching session of Congress, the authority of the President to dispense any further relief to persons liable under the Confiscation act. When a journal affecting so much moderation as the *Times*, has the hardihood to claim for Congress one of the most unquestionable prerogatives of the President, and to expend all the cavilling ingenuity it possesses in arguing against a *fact*, we are justified in inferring that there is a foregone purpose on the part of Congress to usurp the pardoning power, or, at least, to arrest its further exercise.

The disclosure of this purpose is a new reason why the President should immediately complete the work of grace begun in his first proclamation of amnesty. If he makes clean work before the beginning of the session, Congress is precluded, by its own act, from raising the question of regularity. But if the President waits until the permissive section of the confiscation act is repealed, he will give his enemies an advantage in enabling them to bewilder the popular judgment. The permission of Congress to exercise a power with which he is explicitly clothed by the Constitution, is indeed a piece of officious impertinence, and he will be divested of no authority by its withdrawal. but he should bear in mind that the mass of the people are not exact reasoners on such subjects, and that it is just as easy to act before Congress meets as to leave a loop for the cavilers by needless delay.

The most fitting time for a general amnesty was when he published his final proclamation declaring the war at an end, and discontinuing martial law. There was, indeed, at that time, a prudential reason for delay, since the Republicans would have made a great handle of the President's lenity in the elections. But now that the elections are past, there is no longer any reason for postponement, and many for prompt action. The twenty thousand dollar limitation rests on no solid ground. A Rebel worth twenty thousand dollars was not more guilty than one worth nineteen thousand or ten thousand—the guilt of a Rebel being measured by his virulence and activity, not by the amount of his property. Men of wealth had perhaps more power to rekindle the Rebellion, and it was therefore a wise precaution to keep them under restraint until the President deemed it safe to proclaim to the country that all danger was finally past. When he declared that in his proclamation of peace, there was no reason (beyond the prudential one connected with the elections) why an amnesty should not have immediately followed, excepting by name such malignant Rebels as it might be expedient to punish.

The most solid reason for a general amnesty does not rest on sentimental notions of magnanimity, but as a business-like regard for the general welfare. The capital, which the South so much needs for the revival of its prosperity, will not go into that section in small driblets. Wealthy individuals or associations must borrow in large sums, in the first instance, and serve as reservoirs for distribution among weaker men whose credit is known only in their own localities. The class excluded from the first amnesty comprises all the men with credit enough to make loans outside of the Southern States; but until their titles are restored to them by an amnesty, they can give no solid security, and are as badly off as distant borrowers as if they were not worth a dollar. Moreover, the men of wealth possess the business talent, the energy, the enterprise of the South. They are the men to set the wheels of the arrested machine in motion by their activity, sagacity, and force of character, as well as by their pecuniary means. But until they are amnestied, they are bound hand and foot. The shock which has tumbled the old industrial system of the South into ruins, makes it expedient that many enterprising men should change their pursuits; that they should take their capital out of a former business, to seek a more profitable investment in another. The facility of such transfers is one of the most important conditions of recuperation after a general wreck. But while a man's property is liable to confiscation he cannot sell it, because he can give no title. The consequence of withholding pardon from the wealthy class is, that the business of the South is kept in a state of stagnation.

Congress, as a means of extorting submission to their demands, have determined to wrench the amnesty power from the President. Even so moderate a member as Mr. Raymond is ready to support them. We cannot suppose that he is advocating in his paper what he does not mean to stand by in Congress. Forewarned, let the President be forearmed. Congress intends to humiliate him; to undo his work in the South; to upset the State Governments formed under his encouragement; to keep the South in poverty and under the harrow of the Confiscation act, until they can coerce its assent to degrading conditions. True, the President will have not a whit less power to pardon after the permissive section is repealed; but as it has become manifest that his power is to be disputed, it is better that Congress should be estopped by immediate action.

The cobweb quibbles of the *Times* against the pardoning power of the President hardly deserve a refutation; but since we have promised one, we will try to make it effectual. Hamilton, in the *Federalist*, defends the Constitution against the objection that, in cases of treason, the power of pardon would have been more appropriately vested in Congress. We cited his argument on this subject among other proofs that Congress does not possess the power; Hamilton's argument to show *why* it was withheld being a tolerably conclusive proof that it *was* withheld. The *Times*, as the foundation of its quibbles, copies a little patch from that number of the *Federalist*, omitting and emphasizing as follows:—

"The expediency of vesting the power of pardoning in the President, has, if I mistake not," he says in No 74, "been only contested in relation to the crime of treason. * * But the principal argument for reposing the power of pardoning in this case in the Chief Magistrate, is this:—In seasons of insurrection or rebellion, there are often critical moments when a well-timed offer of pardon to the insurgents or rebels may restore the tranquility of the Commonwealth, and which, if suffered to pass unimproved, it may never be possible afterwards to recall. The dilatory process of convening the Legislature, or any of its branches, for the purpose of obtaining its sanction, would frequently be the occasion of letting slip the golden opportunity."

On the basis of the expressions thus italicized, the *Times* proceeds to argue that the President has no power to grant an amnesty except at critical moments in the progress of a rebellion, when Congress is not in session! Before chewing this delicious piece of absurdity, we desire to remark that the extract disposes of a cavil that might be raised on the distinction between a pardon and an amnesty, the whole passage obviously applying to that form of pardon to which we apply the latter name, and showing that the pardon clause in the Constitution covers the whole ground. The question raised by the *Times* is, whether the President possesses it permanently and absolutely, or only at critical periods when Congress is not in session. Hamilton was arguing to show why the Constitution withheld it, *and all participation in it*, from Congress. His whole argument is directed to that point, as the *Times* must have seen in culling out its quotation; so that it is *consciously* sophistical. Of the various reasons for conferring the power on the President, the particular one quoted might not have required his exclusive possession of it; but his exclusive possession of it in cases of treason is what the whole combined argument aims to justify. Immediately after the first sentence of the *Times'* quotation, Hamilton states the objection (for which, and other matters it could not meet, the *Times* substitutes convenient asterisks) he undertook to remove in the following language:—"This" (the pardoning power in treason), "it has been urged, ought to have depended upon the assent of one or both branches of the legislative body." This very exclusion of Congress which the argument of Hamilton was directed to justify, the *Times*, by garbling its quotation, distorts his language into denying. Is this honorable argumentation?

But we have even higher authority than Hamilton, namely, the debates and vote in the Federal Convention. When the clause relating to pardons was under consideration, Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, moved to amend by excepting "cases of treason." After a debate in which several of the most eminent members participated, the amendment was lost, only two States (Virginia and Georgia) voting in its favor. A few extracts (as well as the vote) will show with what resoluteness of determination the framers of the Constitution shut out Congress from the prerogative of pardon:—

Gouverneur Morris "had rather there should be no pardon for treason, than let the power devolve on the Legislature."

Mr. Wilson (praised by Washington as one of the soundest and ablest members of the body, and afterwards appointed by him as one of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court) said, "Pardon is necessary for cases of treason, and is best placed in the hands of the Executive."

Rufus King "thought it would be inconsistent with the constitutional separation of the executive and legislative powers to let the prerogative be exercised by the latter. A legislative body is utterly unfit for the purpose. They are governed too much by the passions of the moment. In Massachusetts one assembly would have hung all the insurgents in that State; the next was equally disposed to pardon them all."

It was on such considerations as these that the framers of the Constitution decided to exclude Congress from all participation in the pardoning and amnesty power. Whether their reasoning was sound or unsound, it equally attests their intention. Whether Congress was totally excluded for good reasons or for bad reasons is nothing to the purpose; it suffices that, in point of fact, they were meant to be and are totally excluded.

"The Chicago Tribune" vs. "The New York Tribune"—Journalistic Kilkenny Cats—Mr. Greeley for Senator.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The term of the Hon. Ira Harris, United States Senator from New York, expires on the 4th of March next. The duty of choosing his successor devolves on the Legislature of that State, at its session this winter. Among the aspirants for this office are Judge Harris, Governor Fenton, Hon. Roscoe Conkling, George William Curtis, and Horace Greeley.

Though Mr. Greeley has seldom refrained from meddling with the domestic affairs of Republicans in other States, to their detriment and his own, we would not undertake to advise our political friends of New York upon a matter peculiarly their own, did not the general interests of the party demand of us a few plain words. The Republican party does not exist and have power in the State of New York alone; indeed, it is one of the regrets of the times that it requires the most extraordinary efforts to retain the ascendancy of the party in that State by a majority equal to that given in a single Congressional district in the Northwest. Republicans all over the country have, therefore, a deep interest in an election which may have serious and unfortunate consequences to the party generally.

Horace Greeley has not now, and never has been, a man who ought to be trusted with an official position requiring practical wisdom, ordinary statesmanship, or firm consistent action. For twenty-five years he has been a Marplot in council, an unreliable commander in action, a misanthrope in victory, and a riotous disorganizer in defeat. He has always been fanatical in his demands for the extremest measures, and when the party has reached the eve of triumph, invariably thrusts himself forward as a negotiator of terms of surrender to the enemy. His course during the war was but a repetition of his course in politics. In 1861 he was an open defender of secession; he changed to a vigorous champion of the war, and thereafter was forever recklessly making proposals for peace, and as recklessly withdrawing them, "making war in spite of Mars, and negotiating in spite of Minerva."

From the day of his inauguration to the day of his death, Mr. Lincoln was not more annoyed, embarrassed, and thwarted in his administration by the intensest Copperheads than he was by "Horace Greeley and his faction." In fact, Mr. Lincoln was elected against the wishes and in spite of the opposition of Greeley. The latter by some means got a proxy in the Chicago Convention, and in that body illustrated that want of practical sense which has marked his entire life. For twenty years he had been an uncompromising advocate for a square fight with the pro-slavery party, and when that kind of fight was forced upon the Republicans in 1860, he was here in Chicago, voting not for Lincoln, nor for Chase, but for old Edward Bates, of Missouri, one of the fossils of the slave party. He was then the associate and the colaborer of that other equally impracticable and unreliable squad—the Blair family.

Let the country look back upon the fate which would have befallen it had the Chicago Convention followed Greeley's advice and placed in power old Bates, flanked by the Blairs; and yet that was the fate which Greeley demanded at Chicago, and because the Convention repudiated his folly, he labored for five years to vindicate it by seeking in an underhand way to make Lincoln's administration a failure. The Niagara Falls peace negotiation was bad enough in itself; but it was not so bad as Greeley's subsequent editorial denouncing President Lincoln's letter "To whom it may concern," and stating that it could only have been the composition of an ass, whereas it was the editorial which had the better right to claim such authorship. This, remember, was in the midst of a Presidential campaign, and it was no pleasant thing for Republican voters to read that their nominee was an ass.

With loud professions of humility, Mr. Greeley's ambition is undying. It never sleeps; it is the all-moving, inspiring force of his personal and political conduct. His famous letter dissolving the partnership of Seward, Weed & Greeley disclosed the fact that he had been a persistent office-seeker for twenty years, and that his grievance was that his associates had given office to every person but him. This ambition in Mr. Greeley is by no means dishonorable to him; but taken in connection with his eternal parade of humility, it creates in the minds of plain men the unpleasant thought that personal self-seeking rules his conduct as a journalist, and governs his treatment of public measures.

The State of Illinois for thirty years had been in the hands and under the control of the Democratic party, which was as essentially pro-slavery as that which ruled Virginia. This party had been for a long time under the lead of Douglas. In 1858 Douglas quarrelled with Buchanan, and the opportunity was ordered to elect a Republican. When the Republicans of Illinois nominated Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Greeley cast his influence for Douglas, who was making his fight on the platform of the Dred Scott decision. And Mr. Greeley never forgave Mr. Lincoln for the wrong which he (Greeley) did to him (Lincoln) at that time. During the last session of Congress Mr. Greeley's vacillation kept the Republicans of New York in a constant shiver. During the entire sitting of the Reconstruction Committee he had not a courageous word to say; and it was only after they had made their report, and committed themselves to a position, that he attempted to point out their duty, and then it was in a different road from that which they had travelled.

Nothing was so much needed at that time as a masculine newspaper in New York city. Instead of this the New York *Tribune*, under Mr. Greeley's guidance, was industriously co-operating with the *Times* to extinguish the Republican party in that State. When Raymond went entirely over to the Copperjohnson party, and his subscribers began to leave him and go to the *Tribune* as the next best thing, Mr. Greeley caught some sparks of electricity from the people, and labored assiduously to repair the mischief. That the party, under such leadership, was not totally routed in the State, is a matter of surprise to themselves; and the movement to elect Greeley to the Senate, so far as it has any popular support, proceeds from sheer gratitude that he did no worse.

Bennett supports Greeley on the "You tickle me and I'll tickle you principle." Greeley was profoundly impressed with the fitness of Bennett's appointment as Minister to France some time since, and it is quite natural that Bennett should now be in favor of Greeley's election as Senator. Greeley and Bennett, each in his peculiar way, opposed Hoffman in the recent election for Governor, and Hoffman received 48,000 majority on Manhattan Island, where their respective journals have their principal circulation. Hoffman's majority was not given solely in the wards which embrace the Five Points and Corlear's Hook, where no newspapers are taken, but in the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, which have heretofore been Republican. What with the temperance issue, and the general uncertainty and weakness of the New York *Tribune* during the year preceding the election, and its frequent coalitions with one or the other factions of the Copperhead party in local elections, the Republicans were not only routed in every ward, but they were practically extinguished as a political entity in the city of New York.

The country at this time wants no inspired harlequins in the national councils. Still less does it want men with statesmanship so microscopic that they can see nothing in public business but the mileage and per diem of their fellow-members. If Mr. Greeley is not satisfied with his position as a journalist—a position which ought to be equal, in point of influence, power, and dignity, to that of six average Senators—and if the Republicans of New York want to do something for him, let them make him State Prison Inspector, or even Governor—anything that will not make the party outside of the State responsible for his follies.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmwsm

GREAT ATTRACTION.

WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 15, AT THE NEW LIBERTY HALL, LOMBARD Street above Seventh, the GREAT UNION FAIR, For the Benefit of the PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH, where Useful and Fancy Articles of a very large variety will be offered for sale.

Among the attractions will be three Silver Cups, to be given to the three persons who shall present the largest amount of cash for the above object. And a splendid silver-mounted Bat and Gilt Ball to be awarded to the Club receiving the largest number of votes. And one of "Ray's Patent Library Bedster," to be awarded to the Sabbath School receiving the largest number of votes. 11 17 tlt

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, To be had free, or four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 8 6

SPECIAL NOTICES

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED 1835.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1866.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

Premiums received from November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1866:—

On Marine and Inland risks	$602 770 64	
On Fire risks	139 691 79	
		$742 462 43
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1865		276 964 47
		$1 019,426 90
Premiums marked off as earned November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1866:—		
On Marine and Inland risks	$554,189 78	
On Fire risks	128,932 12	
		$683,121 90
Interest during the same period—salvages, etc.		87,717 88
		$770,839 78
Losses, expenses, etc., during the year as above:—		
Marine and Inland Navigation losses	$326 319 06	
Fire losses	98,807 93	
Return premiums	40 529 79	
Re insurances	54 624 91	
Agency charges, advertising, printing etc.	33,187 99	
*Taxes—United States tax on premiums policy stamps, etc.	16 579 16	
Expenses	14,079 12	
		$578,170 26
		$192,669 64

* This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1866

$100,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871		$114,000 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881		136,800 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes		211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)		166,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		56,700 00
43,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan		44,623 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan		50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds		25,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage six Per Cent Bonds		24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)		20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent Loan		5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia		15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company		8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company		28,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City property		195,900 00
$1,045,050	Par. Cost, $1 030,552 05	Mkt. Val.	$1,070,240 75
	Real Estate		36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made		217,637 22
	Balances due at Agencies Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company		38,923 98
	Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173 00. Estimated value		2,930 00
	Cash in Bank	$41,102 26	
	Cash in Drawer	447 34	
			41,549 60
			$1,407,321 56

* This being a new enterprise, the par is assumed as the market value.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1866 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year 1862, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	B. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan.

THOMAS C. HAND, Pres't.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11 15 12trp

TO ARCHITECTS.—

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estimates of cost for new fire proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $2000 for the first, of $2000 for the second, and of $1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 25, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S UNION COMMISSION, PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH.

A meeting of this Association was held last night at the Academy of Music. A very large and appreciative audience was present. The parquet, dress circles, and stage were all filled, and during the addresses that were delivered there was exhibited an unusual amount of enthusiasm. The first speaker was the President of the Commission,

CHIEF JUSTICE SALMON P. CHASE.

MY FRIENDS:—This is a meeting of the Pennsylvania branch of the American Freedmen's Union Commission; but as President of the Commissio , it is my duty, as it is my pleasure, to take the chair. Builders of Commonwealths are ever held in honor among men. Not less honor belongs to the restorers of Commonwealths, and the object of this association is to build up, to strengthen, to elevate, to perfect all its work as work of advancement. There is no interest in the land which can in any way be hindered or injured by the work of this Commission. There is no interest in the land which will not be promoted and aided by its work. Some years ago, when it was my fortune to fill one of the departments of the Federal Government, and immediately after, or very soon after the capture of the forts at the entrance of Port Royal, learning that there was a large amount of abandoned cotton upon the island, I selected an officer of the army as an agent of the Treasury Department to proceed to the island and collect it.

The reports which reached me satisfied me that it was necessary not merely to collect what had already been raised, but provide in some way for the welfare of the laborers, and for the culture of the land. No provision had then been made by Congress upon the subject; but I selected an agent of the department and sent him there, and directed him to make a report. That agent was a very intelligent gentleman—Mr. Pierce, of Massachusetts, of whom, doubtless, you have heard. He performed his duty, and performed it well. Another gentleman, Rev. Dr. French, proceeded to the same field, and their reports induced me to say to them that if they would appeal to the voluntary benevolence of the loyal States, and send teachers and preachers, that I would use the influence of the War Department to induce them to furnish rations and shelter and transportation. They appealed immediately to the benevolence, the public spirit, and wisdom of the North, and the result was, in this city, New York, Boston, and elsewhere, organization.

The War Department, then under the charge of an honored citizen of this State (Simon Cameron), furnished that which was requested of them according to the understanding; and thus began, in the Sea Islands of South Carolina, the work which has ever since been going on. Some months later—perhaps a year later—the work which could not be very well attended to by the Treasury Department was transferred to the War Department, then under the charge of its present distinguished head, Secretary Stanton. That gentleman entered into the whole idea with interest and zeal, and the work proceeded until Congress took the matter up, and through the efforts of a distinguished and honored friend of Massachusetts (Mr. Eliot, of New Bedford), the Freedman's Bureau bill was ultimately passed, and the Freedman's Bureau was organized. Thus you see the origin of this work. The voluntary associations which were formed in the different cities of the North, form the American Freedman's Union Commission. The governmental part of the work was placed in the charge of the Freedman's Bureau, which has been armed with adequate powers by Congress, and is now under the charge of my honored friend, General Howard, illustrious in peace as he has been brave and honored in war. This commission is ready to co-operate in every way with this governmental agency.

One of the most interesting facts of this work is in the fact that the idea is realized in it. The people throughout the country acted voluntarily in their associations. You have come here to-night as men and women interested in the great public work, and you act in co-operation with the Government, acting in its sphere with energy and efficiency, and I trust with the best results. All who choose to comment and censure may comment and censure. What are we doing? We are endeavoring to carry forward a work begun by the Government, and which is now itself under the charge of the Government. We are endeavoring to carry the blessings of education to every person in the South who is willing to receive them. Our labors are particularly directed to the education of our emancipated countrymen, who need it the most. What will be the result if this work goes on, upheld by the broad arms and by the warm aspirations of a generous people?

Education will be diffused through all the South, and every man who has a part to perform in the labor of the South will be made twice the man that he was before. Is there any harm in that? Is there not a great good in it? Is not the educated laborer, the skilled laborer, twice, thrice, and even ten times as valuable to the community as the uneducated and the unskilled? If education can be diffused throughout those masses, prosperity and peace, with all their blessings, will come upon the whole land. Let us go on with this work. Let us hail everything that aids and encourages the settlement of all difficult questions which now perplex the country.

The President of the United States offered to the South his terms of reorganization and readmission to a participation in the political power of the country. The Congress of the United States has offered its terms, and I will take the liberty here to say that I think a more generous, a more magnanimous proposition was never submitted to a people who have been in rebellion than the amendment which has been proposed by Congress. (Applause.)

If those communities who have been in rebellion against the Government have anything to propose—if they think there is a better mode, a more generous mode, better calculated to secure the peace, and harmony, and prosperity of this great land—let them come forward and propose it, and the people will listen and judge. In this country it is, thank God, the people who listen and judge every proposition which is submitted. (Applause.) I hope for the best. I know what a nation of passion and prejudice is; it is violent and unreasonable, but it is transient—it speedily passes away.

Everything connected with this great question of restoration should be calmly considered, and I trust that the people will never consent to any arrangement which does not insure the permanent peace, tranquility, union, and prosperity of this land. (Applause.) This is all, my fellow-citizens and friends, that I think is necessary to say this evening. I could not say less, without suffering myself to be misrepresented and misunderstood. (Long continued applause.)

ADDRESS OF LYMAN ABBOTT.

There are three things which the South needs to-day. First, education; second, political reconstruction; and third, a pure religion. That which is fundamental and essential to all these is popular education. The South always had labor. But what is needed is educational labor. It was never intended that man should be a mere laboring machine. If God had meant this He would have made him all muscle, without brains. Heretofore labor in the South was considered dishonorable, because it was entirely separated from the idea of education. One of the results of the recent war is the partial obliteration of this impression. Even aristocratic families have been compelled to go into the field and work at the plough, while the men who heretofore only held the hoe and plough now hold the spelling-book and primer. Toil has always been honorable in the North, because it has been identified with education. It has been regarded as degrading in the South, because it was separated from education.

The only objection that can be urged against giving the colored man the ballot is his ignorance. It has been contended that he is a mere nondescript, between the monkey and the man. But he has proved the fallacy of this idea. He has proved his capacity for education—his right to all the privileges that belong to man. The school-house, by giving the negro education, gives him the right to suffrage. In New York, without regard to his education, the white man seems not only to have the right to vote, but to vote as often as he pleases. (Applause.)

The South needs a pure religion. Aristocracies never objected to religion, provided it was their kind of religion. (Applause.) All nations have their religion. The South gave to the negro religion, but not the school-house—an educated religion. What the South needs is a religion based upon popular and wide-spread education. Education is what is essential. Who will give it to the colored people of the South? Not the States. It depends upon the voluntary contributions of the free people of the North.

The Freedman's Bureau has furnished means. Under its auspices schools have been planted in Southern sections. There are now already five hundred teachers in the field, and the number will soon be increased to seven hundred. It has stimulated the work of education, and it will continue its work until it has become a great tree, which will drop its fruits in every nook and corner of the South. Wherever education goes there spring up manufactures, commerce, and all the blessings of the various arts and sciences.

This speaker was greatly applauded, made a number of happy illustrations of the benefits of religious education, and closed with an eloquent appeal to the people of Philadelphia to stretch forth a helping hand to carry out the objects of the Commission. He was followed by

REV. ROBERT J. PARVIN.

He said that it was not many years ago when we had a Chief Justice who said the negro had no rights that we were bound to respect. We have now a Chief Justice who is willing to be the President of the "American Freedmen's Union Commission." As soon as his appointment to this position was announced to him he gave notice of his cheerful acceptance. The speaker referred to the old institution of slavery, and related the fact of his having seen a woman on the auctioneer's block, in the slave mart, when she was compelled to show herself off to the best advantage, that she might bring her owner a liberal price; and also witnessed the sale, one after another, to different buyers, of her children. We have nothing of this kind now. We may have one of these blocks to hand down as a curiosity to our children.

He spoke on the subject of reconstruction. The reconstruction we need is that of education and sentiment. The time has gone by when the king shall govern the people. The people now are determined to govern their rulers. We have now a free press, an emancipated pulpit, a free Congress, to be kept free by keeping out of it the bowie-knife and shillelah. We are acting upon these ideas of freedom to elevate to citizenship those whom God has liberated from the bondage of slavery. Not unto us, but unto God be all the praise for this freedom. The speaker alluded to the gallant deeds of the negro after he had put on the blue coat and brass buttons of the soldier, and entered the service in defense of the Union. He also related some anecdotes illustrative of the Southern opposition to negro education, and the persecutions consequent thereon of those who went South as teachers. A clergyman had expressed a great indignation because the young niggers went about the streets singing, "John Brown's soul is marching on." Well, we are all marching on—our souls are marching on. We have now on the Supreme bench one who will support these ideas of freedom and of education. (Applause.) England had her Howard, honored for his extensive philanthropy. America also has her Howard, who on the battle-field showed himself the brave soldier, and now in peace has taken the management of the Freedman's Bureau, not coldly, but with all the warmth of a generous affection. (Applause.) He referred in terms of approbation to Judge Bond, and said it was the bondmen that need him. We have also here the people, and they are with us, too. He concluded with an appeal for contributions in aid of the Freedmen's Commission, and said that an effort was to be made in its behalf in the churches on the approaching Thanksgiving day.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL HOWARD.

When this distinguished Chief of the Freedman's Bureau came forward, there was a perfect tumult of applause, which lasted some time. When quiet was restored, he said, that for the last few minutes there was a struggle in his heart as to the manner in which he should commence his remarks. He was afraid that whatever he might say would be considered an arrogation, in consequence of the position he occupies. The object of these Northern benevolent associations is not to subserve our personal interests. The necessity of education is admitted on all hands. The people of the South have been educated wrong. The work of correcting this evil has just commenced. What has been done? At the last report we had 150,000 scholars at the regularly organized schools. This has, to some extent, been done by the colored people themselves. Take Arkansas, for instance. In that State alone 100,000 colored people have paid four dollars apiece towards the work of education. The interest taken by the colored people is astonishing. In referring in different places where schools had been established, he spoke of the college on the top of Lookout Mountain, which name was hailed with applause. A gentleman had paid forty thousand dollars to establish a college there, from which, as in other places, the poor whites were not excluded. (Laughter and applause.)

The teachers sent into the Southern country should be Christian teachers. They are the only ones that will wear. We want those who are not afraid to sacrifice life itself; those who are willing to live and die for Christ's sake. It is said we mix up religion too much with this subject. This is not the case. In the South we have obstacles to meet and overcome that are unknown to the people of the North. In saying this he had no party feeling. If Christian people are not working with this organization, let them work in just such manner as they prefer.

In some sections of the South the negroes were extremely ignorant. In others, as in New Orleans, they were as intelligent and apt to learn as the whites. Public sentiment in the South had been opposed to the education of the negro; but that sentiment is gradually changing. That change must be encouraged. He had seen planters who were bitterly opposed to education, but who now say send us teachers; the negroes will not stay with and work for us without them. And this feeling is increasing to such a degree that ere long he who attempts to run a plantation without a school-house upon it will attempt an impossibility. (Applause.) They now say, send us teachers—send the right kind—send us, if you please, negroes—but don't send us Yankees. Why? Because they teach negroes to hate us; to sing offensive songs and the like. He has heard this from the pulpit, from the stage, and from other sources. This is true. Then who, not give them Southern teachers? Because the Southerner does not recognize the manhood of the negro. Our Northern teachers do recognize that manhood, and consequently teach him a certain degree of self-respect. In this line we must persevere. We cannot help resisting all education that teaches a human being that he should be a slave. Keep on, then, in sending Northern teachers—the very best that can be sent—who can give a good, thorough, systematic education. We must have more heart in this work, more interest, more universality.

The Government has done much in the institution of the Freedman's Bureau. All we now ask of the people is to send the proper sort of teachers. He had come in contact with Northern men of large means and large hearts, who only wanted to know the nature of this work to come up to its help. Philadelphia has always been forward during the war in its prosecution. She had always nobly responded to every call for assistance. Much had been done for the soldiers. The people who are now engaged in the work of the Freedmen's Commission are true soldiers, and are doing as glorious a work as those who fought on the battle-field. (Great applause.)

ADDRESS OF REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Rev. Phillips Brooks was then introduced, and spoke as follows:—Among the many distinguished speakers from different parts of the country, but one Philadelphian has been invited to address you. I wish to say a single word upon the condition of our own Freedmen's Aid Society here. It is a branch of the Association which meets here to-night. The first meeting of our branch was held in this city, and from the very first, the movement became a very active and vigorous one. It started at once in a vigorous growth, and from that time since has increased. The public have been very liberal in their contributions. We have now sixty or sixty-five teachers in the South. The expenses of each one is between five or six hundred dollars a year.

Let me urge upon you this single fact, that the Society are anxious to receive monthly contributions from each one to help on this noble and patriotic work. Are there not many of us who are able to pay something down monthly upon this altar of patriotism. Surely there ought not to be one of us who is not willing to do something in this great national work. The time was—four years ago, in the middle of our war, when it was an absolute disgrace for a man to say, when asked what he was doing, that he was doing nothing.

From the time this work was begun we have believed that there was no chance of good being done the negro unless it was done by the Christianity of the country. We have seen Christianity standing back, but lately it has been going forward, and we have rejoiced when it was changed, and the Christianity of the country has shown its disposition to be the radicalism of the country. (Applause.) Christianity is the radicalism of the world. It will be a sad thing for us to see the day when politics will again get ahead of philanthropic and civil progress. There is no such thing more truly conservative, and, therefore, there is nothing more truly and entirely radical in the world than Christianity. A radical is the only true conservative. If you want to keep a tree, to conserve a tree, you must go down to its radical parts, and feed it. If you want to keep our institutions, to conserve every function of society, you must go down to the root and feed it. (Applause.) We have watched with very deep interest the progress of ideas which have come forward here. I remember the first meeting held. Questions were discussed, debated, and argued before the people to prove, first, that the negro ought to be elevated, and that the negro was capable of being educated, and that he needed it.

It was for the elevation of the negro, so that he might become self-supporting at last. To-night we rejoice to say boldly and clearly, the reason why we want to give the negro elevation is to make of him a Christain, an American voting citizen. (Vociferous applause.) Is there a man or woman who does not think that the negro is going to be a voting citizen? Whether it shall be through the gift of the Republicans or Democrats, or whether it shall be by the North or South, we cannot tell. The slave power is running after it just as we are. The educational principle is the one upon which we work; let politics come after us when it may. I do not believe that the regard for the rights and privileges of the black man has advanced in Philadelphia within the last year. I do not believe the sympathy for the black man has gained ground. I believe it has rather lost ground, that is, during the past year. It appears to me, when I hear the black man mentioned, there is more sneering and curling of the lips. It is not strange that the feeling with regard to the black man should not be so cordial as it was some time ago. In the first place, the enthusiasm which attended his departure for the seat of war has passed away. There was a time when we were all warmed up and glowing for the black man. That was the time when the Rebels were attacked at Fort Wagner. After that proof of their patriotism, we should never cease from regarding them with feelings of respect. The condition of the negro at present is just this:—We have forced him out of his position, and we have refused to put him where our Government only recognizes him as a man—at the ballot-box; and if we don't put him there, he will be until the end of time a disturbing element in the American community. With regard to this great work of education, one cannot speak too long upon it. How encouraging it is to hear that the South takes up this noble work! There is one thing which I wish to state, and that is, I have always thought that as soon as the negro is acknowledged as a citizen, his rights will be more respected at the South than here. I do not believe it at all possible that the time will come when the manhood of the negro in all those little functions that belong to citizenship will be more recognized than they are in our anti-slavery city of Philadelphia. The best way to do this is to teach them by word, if we cannot by example, that the negro has every right in the community to which his personal qualities entitle him, as much as you or I, whether you or I be North or South. I have wandered into a speech when I didn't mean to. Do your whole duty, and you cannot tell what holy results will follow.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE BOND, OF BALTIMORE.

When this speaker was announced, the applause was almost deafening. He spoke at great length, and his address was replete with sound argument, anecdote, and wit. The audience were kept by him in the best possible good humor. Whatever the papers may say of judges, he said, they cannot say we are not willing to pay our debts. There was a time when he did not think the people of Maryland would ever be compelled to come to the North to ask assistance.

He believed that Maryland would have led in the work of freedom. That State, however, is a very funny old State—a victim of situation. It has what its Governor calls *status*. He compared it with a portion of land that is being alternately overflowed with adverse tides. Sometimes a tide from the North sweeps over it, and at other times a tide from the South. So its politicians are changing from one side to the other, balancing themselves as only Border State politicians can. But the thing is going to improve. The tide that is now setting in comes from the North. When slavery was abolished, everybody said there would be a war of races. Mr. Blair said so, and he is a Democratic prophet. But we have not had a war of races. It was said, too, that the negro would not work. Who will work in Maryland, if the negro won't? Nobody else works there. He would be very sorry to want a breakfast, and have to wait for a white person to get it ready for him.

We have endeavored to show that the best way to treat the negro is to let him alone. If he can get a living, let him get it; if he cannot, let him go without it. Only don't throw any obstacles in his way. Throughout the State of Maryland at this time every negro pays ten cents for his education. Out of fifteen hundred negro scholars in the city of Baltimore, there were only five who did not bring their ten cents. Talk of the Civil Rights bill! What is it worth when all the sheriffs and other officers are secessionists, and the negro has to go before secession judges?

There is nothing that will give civil rights and save the country but the ballot. (Great applause.) We have as many pious people in the South as in the North, but they only want a little enlightenment. They have the same Christianity, with only a little difference. He continued to give a humorous account of Southern politics and politicians, and ended his interesting discourse amid laughter and applause.

The last speaker was General Muzzey, who was likewise frequently applauded.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.—*Select Council.*—A communication was received from the Mayor indorsing the proposed increase of the police force. Laid on the table.

The Committee on Law reported back the ordinance imposing a tax upon Fire Insurance Companies for the support and maintenance of the Fire Department, with a favorable recommendation. The ordinance imposes upon all companies (home and foreign) a tax of one per centum upon all premiums received after the passage of the act, and 25 cents on each transfer of a policy, the amount to be paid into the City Treasury. The ordinance was postponed, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. King offered a resolution, requesting the City Controller to inform Councils how much of the $1,000,000 loan for school purposes remains unexpended. Agreed to.

A resolution was adopted requesting the City Treasurer to report to Councils the amount paid into the treasury January, 1864, 1865, and 1866 for forfeited recognizances.

The Committee on Police reported in favor of the increase of the police force.

Mr. King opposed the increase, upon the ground that the finances of the city would not justify such an addition.

Mr. Freeman favored a postponement.

A motion to postpone for the present was not agreed to—yeas, 8; nays, 14. On the passage of the bill the vote was—yeas, 7, nays, 15, so the bill was defeated.

The resolution from Common Council in regard to dispensing with the meeting of Councils on Thursday next was concurred in. Adjourned.

Common Council.—A communication was received from the City Commissioners asking an additional appropriation of some $1900 to pay bills of 1866. Referred.

Also, one asking that the consideration of the ordinance providing for a bridge over the Schuylkill at South street be postponed until a remonstrance can be presented.

The ordinance from Select Council providing for the purchase of a triangular piece of ground at Green and Twenty-fifth streets, which was under discussion at the time of the adjournment of Councils at the previous meeting, was taken up.

After a long discussion, the ordinance was indefinitely posponed, by a vote of 25 yeas to 12 nays.

Mr. Marcer, Chairman of the Committee of Finance, presented an ordinance making an appropriation to the City Commissioners for 1867, which was ordered to be printed.

Also, one making an appropriation to the Superintendent of City Railroads. Referred.

Mr. Miller submitted a resolution providing for the grading of Sixteenth street, between Master street and Columbia avenue, at a cost not exceeding $983. Adopted.

Also, a resolution for paving Forty-first street, from Woodland to Chesnut. Agreed to.

Mr. Billington, of the Police Committee, reported an ordinance providing that no awnings shall be elected at a less height than eleven feet, and requiring others to be removed, so as not to obstruct the public lamps. Recommitted to the Committee.

The same gentleman also reported a bill increasing the pay of the police, as follows:—Chief of Police, $2000 per annum; Lieutenants of Police, $1155; Sergeants, $1082; Policemen, $912·50.

Mr. Evans moved to amend by adding as follows:—Fire Marshal, $1700 per annum; High Constables and Detectives, $1200 each; Clerks of the Mayor, $1500, and Messenger of the Mayor, $950.

Mr. Hetzell moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was not agreed to—yeas 7, nays 32.

Mr. Evans was allowed to withdraw his amendment, but he subsequently presented it, and it was voted down—yeas 15, nays 21.

The ordinance, as proposed, was then adopted—yeas 31, nays 7.

Mr. Little, Chairman of the Committee on Surveys, reported an ordinance providing for the construction of certain main sewers (a list of which has already been published). It was laid over and ordered to be printed.

The special committee, to whom was referred the ordinance providing for a Board of Fire Commissioners, made the following report:—

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia:—The special Committee, to which was referred a bill entitled, "An ordinance appointing a Board of Fire Commissioners," report that they have given the subject careful consideration. Your committee invited to meet with them the Chief Engineer of the Department, the Fire Marshal, and the Chief of Police, and have availed themselves of the suggestions and information afforded by their interview with these gentlemen. That a change in the government of the Fire Department of the city of Philadelphia is demanded is not denied by any person, and the only question that presents itself to your committee is how best to protect the tax-payer, while at the same time the property of the city is to be protected, and the peace of the city secured. The bill, as committed, certainly makes some radical changes in the control of the Department; and after listening to the Fire Marshal, your Committee have concluded to adopt the radical features of the bill, and to report it with such amendments as an examination of the subject has convinced them will be wise for the city, and at the same time courteous to that large class of our fellow-citizens who have given so much of their time, money, and energy to create and sustain a volunteer Department, creditable alike to those who constitute it and to the public who have sustained it.

The Department has, however, grown so large and expensive that the time approaches when, by the advance of improvements of various kinds, some other system must be introduced. As it is, the Department cannot govern itself, and therefore the bill is reported very much as committed, as far as the commission is concerned. It was deemed wise to interest the business of insuring in the bill, and therefore the bill as reported includes three gentlemen more than as originally read.

Your Committee concluded that not only are parties who insure others against loss by fire much interested in the subject generally, but as the present department is interested in two Insurance Companies, until harmony between the present members of the Department and the Board could be secured, your Committee cannot too earnestly indorse the plan of the second section, by which all questions are referred to some permanent body other than Councils, where experience has shown too little power of resistance against personal pressure is to be found. The third section is much as committed, and the fourth is changed only in words except as to the time of electing the Chief and assistants, which has been reported for 1868, because the present incumbents have only recently been elected, and your committee deemed some claim in justice might exist in their favor; and also, except the power of filling the vacancies that may be made under the operation of the bill. As to these two points, your committee simply submit them as carried by a majority of their number, but they urge upon Councils the prompt consideration of the subject, and an adoption of the ordinance.

Attached to the report was a supplementary ordinance.

Mr. Wolbert moved to postpone the bill until Wednesday next. Agreed to—yeas 23, nays 10.

Mr. Harper offered a resolution, requesting the Committee on Law to prepare a bill to be sent to the Legislature, asking for a repeal of the Militia Enrolment law, so far as it applies to Philadelphia. Referred.

Mr. Little offered an ordinance to prohibit persons from driving horses over any of the bridges in the city faster than a walk. Agreed to.

The following ordinances and resolutions from Select Council were concurred in:—For the purchase of a lot on Fourth street, near George, for school purposes; one making transfers in the school bill; one of request to City Controller; one making transfers in the Water Department, providing for laying water pipe; making transfers in Department of City Property; one of instruction to Chief Engineer of Water. The ordinance from same Chamber, appropriating $15,850 to furnish the new Court House, was taken up, but the Chamber adjourned before taking any final action upon the subject.

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS, CAPS, FURS.

BARTALOTT & CO.,

No. 52 North EIGHTH Street.

Full and well assorted stock of

HATS AND CAPS,

For Mens', Boys', and Children's wear. Also, a choice variety of

LADIES' FURS,

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

No. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET

10 24 wfm2mrp Below Arch.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

8 6 6m VANKIRK & CO

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street above Eighth. 10 6

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BATEMAN CONCERT.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 23.

PROGRAMME.

Overture—Ruy Blas.....Mendelssohn
Orchestra.
Air—"Let the Bright Seraphim".....Handel
Sung by M'me PAREPA.
With Trumpet Obligato by Mr. A. MIRGFELD.
Concerto for Violin, first movement.....Lipinsky
MR. CARL ROSA.

Intermission of Ten Minutes.

"STABAT MATER".....ROSSINI
M'ME PAREPA, Soprano.
MRS. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF, Contralto.
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, Tenor.
SIGNOR PERANTI, Basso.
Choruses by the HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 40 PERFORMERS.
Leader.....BY MR. CARL ROSA
Conductor.....CARL SENTZ

TICKETS OF ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR EACH.

NOTICE.—The Stabat Mater and Bateman Concert Book, containing all the Songs and Duetts sung by M'me Parepa and Signor Brignoli, will be for sale at the Academy.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
November 24,
GRAND FAREWELL
MATINEE,
A SPLENDID POPULAR PROGRAMME.
M'ME PAREPA,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR PERANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. J. L. HATTON.
ADMISSION (including Reserved Seats), ONE DOLLAR to any part of the house.
Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—WILLIAM E. SINN & CO.....LESSEES
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 23,
BENEFIT
AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
when MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
Will appear in his GREAT IMPERSONATION of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
The performance will conclude with
A REGULAR FIX.
Hugh de Bras.....Mr. JEFFERSON
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 24,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Prices as usual.
Monday, November 26, first production of the Prize Play, by Dion Boucicault, entitled
THE LONG STRIKE,
in which Mr. J. E. McDONOUGH will appear.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commence at 7¾.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
AND BENEFIT OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 23,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
EDWIN BOOTH as.....SHYLOCK
To conclude with the popular drama of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
EDWIN BOOTH as.....DON CÆSAR
In compliance with many requests
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
WILL GIVE A FAREWELL MATINEE
At 2 o'clock on SATURDAY, November 24,
when will be presented, for the last time,
HAMLET.
Chairs secured for the Matinee.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT (Friday) November 23,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
and Last Night but one of
MR. DAN BRYANT.
A GREAT DOUBLE BILL
The Great Irish Drama of
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
the Bould Boy of Glencull, and
HANDY ANDY.
BRYANT IN FIVE CHARACTERS.
with Songs and Dances, including the
GREEN ABOVE THE RED,
AND FINNEGAN'S WAKE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
until further notice, and
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2 o'clock.
THE BLACK CROOK.
THE BLACK CROOK.

THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will be held at Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown's Art Gallery, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, commencing NOVEMBER 19 1866 continuing open during the week. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be procured at No. 921 Chesnut street.
11 19 6t* MRS. E. C. HOYT, President.

ON EXHIBITION AT THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, a superb collection of PAINTINGS, of the French, German, and Belgian schools of Art Admission 25 cents. Will shortly close. 11 23 6t*

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNAHUSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 20 J. L. CARNAHUSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction, 6 months.....$8·00
Terms for self practice, 3 months.....$5·00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors BILDEBRAND & LEWIS

PIANOS! THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1007 WALNUT Street.
5 28§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1017 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK,
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 3m

BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH AND Schuylkill Coal at reduced prices.
11 14 wfm12t* P. McGARRY & SON,
WEST END CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 24 3m CORNER OF RACE.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, in suits a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, &c., will be found on sale at the
7 23 NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREATEST DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
NINETEENTH CENTURY,
And most successful enterprise of the kind ever inaugurated in the world.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000 IN GREENBACKS.
KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN
PRIZE CONCERT,
TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN AT
WABASH AVENUE RINK, CHICAGO, ILL.,
NOVEMBER 17, 1866,
POSTPONED!

Five Hundred Thousand Tickets Issued—A Few Over Ninety-Eight Thousand Remaining to be Sold.

The Books will remain open a short time longer in order to dispose of the balance of Tickets. The Proprietors do not wish to hold a single ticket when the drawing takes place, as it might cause dissatisfaction among our patrons.

250,000 VALUABLE GIFTS,

Valued at Half a Million of Dollars, Including $100,000 in Greenbacks, will be Presented to Ticket Holders.

EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE!

The time of Concert will be published in this and all the principal papers of the United States in a few days. Tickets, $1 each; five for $4·50; ten for $9. All wanting Tickets should order them at once.

Money by Draft, Post Office Order, Express or Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
No. 105 RANDOLPH Street,
1t CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Home, Sweet Home."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11 smth3rp No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

REMOVAL.
ISAAC DIXON,
WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO
No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,
Has opened a new and careful selected stock of fine watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.
N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Patent Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted. 10 3 1ec 2m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 9 26

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
American and Geneva.
We call special attention to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.
Repairing correctly and promptly attended to.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 2 6§

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1866.

American Industry to be Betrayed.

For some time we have viewed with ill-concealed anxiety the evident affiliation between the New England free-traders and Mr. David A. Wells, the gentleman appointed by the Government to prepare a report on the requirements of the revenue service. We have avoided all reference to the subject, because of our opposition to seeing the financial affairs dragged into the arena of partisan politics. If there is one subject which should be treated with statesmanlike ability, and on which all the bitterness of prejudice should be laid aside, it is that of the revenue of our country. We, therefore, avoided as long as we could impairing the confidence felt in Mr. Wells, and bringing a question belonging rather to financiers than the populace, before our readers. To continue longer our silence would be dangerous to the cause of protection. There seems to be no reasonable doubt but that Mr. Wells intends, in his report, to sacrifice the interests of protection to the advocates of free trade. He will not do this openly, and thus at once cause such alarm among the protectionists as to cause a pressure which could not be resisted, but we will be told that a tariff is necessary for the purpose of raising revenue, and, therefore, it is adopted. Yet because we want gold to pay the interest on the national debt, therefore a tariff must be imposed. This will be the argument employed, but the meaning is the same. We do, indeed, want a high tariff, because we need gold, but that is not the main reason why it should be secured. If we had no debt, and no interest, we would need a tariff just the same as now. One of the incidents in this system is the procurance of coin; but the object of the system is the protection of American home industry. We do not intend to go into an argument in favor of protection; the future will be time enough for that. If we live long enough, we shall yet see the day when the great issue before the country will be this same protection. The political map of the United States will be redistricted, and we will find ourselves battling against those who have fought with us so long. The interests of New England call for free trade, the interests of the South do likewise, while those of the Middle and Western States demand protection; and the day will yet arrive in which New England and the extreme South will stand together in their subservience to great Britain, while Pennsylvania and the Great West will be battling in defense of American industry. But the time when the mask can be thrown aside has not yet come; and so we will have a tariff recommended "for the purpose of raising revenue." The truth of our statement that Mr. Wells intends to urge the sacrifice of Pennsylvania, has been declared by himself. In his speech in New Haven, a month since, he said:—

"The further extension of the iron manufacture in Pennsylvania was actually impossible, because of the scarcity of skilled labor. The want of this no amount of capital could compensate for. Some very interesting facts were touched upon in this connection relative to the main feature of one kind of steel. In making this it was necessary that the workmen should not only be able to distinguish the crucible as it stood on the furnace, but also to remove the lid of the crucible and examine its contents. English workmen skilled in this were the only ones who could do the work alluded to, and it had become necessary to import them for this purpose. One manufacturer in Pennsylvania had told Mr. Wells that, after persevering efforts, he had got so far as to be able to see the crucible in the furnace, but he could go no further than that, and he had been able to train but a single American to examine the contents of the crucible itself. In England, the workmen had formed guilds to prevent any of those who could perform this work from coming to this country."

If this curious phenomenon, as stated by Mr. Wells, is true, we think some learned oculist should examine the causes which enable English eyes to see what no American can be educated to look at. But this is not true. The simplest law of political economy must tell any one that it is not true. Mr. Wells tells us that workman's wages are enormously high, consequently it must follow that the wages of skilled operators in iron are almost fabulous. A demand will always secure a supply, and if England has such operatives the inducement of wages will draw them to our State. Guilds are not formed to restrict the advancement of the members, but to protect their interests. As soon as they cramp their actions, the organization will be dissolved.

The great iron works of our Keystone State offer a field to induce foreign immigration, and if protection, adequate protection, be meted out, in a few years we will not need any foreign supply, even if we do now—a fact not yet proven.

We have made these remarks on Mr. Wells, because we consider him unsound on the great question of home industry, and it behoves all friends of protection to be ready for the fight on that issue at any day during the next Congress. The present tariff does indeed need revision, but not in the manner in which Mr. Wells seems inclined to amend it.

—The Chamber of Commerce of New York have memorialized Congress to abolish the tax on Cotton.

The Obstacles to be Removed.

It is becoming quite evident to all thinking persons that the chief difficulty in the way of a satisfactory settlement of the reconstruction question, is the illegal and unconstitutional organizations that are now usurping the functions of State Governments in the South. These organizations are entirely in the hands of the late Rebel leaders, and are as truly hostile to the United States as were the Rebel State Government during the war. They contemptuously reject the magnanimous terms of reconstruction held out by the nation. They reassert the old theories of State sovereignty that were at the bottom of the Rebellion. Their whole bearing is offensive and defiant. They seem determined to prolong the struggle which the people had fondly hoped was settled on the battle-field. The clause of the Constitutional amendment debarring the perjured leaders of the Rebellion from holding office, is especially obnoxious to the individuals composing these bogus organizations. The reason is quite evident; it is because they themselves fall under that class. The old Rebel leaders have managed to obtain control of every one of these organizations that calls itself a State. It is their voice, and not that of the masses of the people that we hear.

The question then arises, How long will this nation consent that a lot of unrecognized, illegal, and unconstitutional organizations, composed of Rebel leaders, and claiming to exercise the functions of State Governments, shall stand in the way of the peace and prosperity of the country? It is simply a question as to whether the nation shall be balked of its great purposes by a mere handful of men, who have managed to usurp local status and power in the late Rebel States.

We have no idea that the wheels of this great revolution are to be blocked by any such puny obstacles as these. The work of reconstruction is one belonging to the nation, and the nation has just asserted both its right and its intention to put that work through. If these bogus organizations, which have thus far existed by mere toleration, stand in the way of the nation's purposes, and attempt to thwart its will, they will be put out of the way. The people are becoming tired of this prolonged turmoil and agitation, and they will soon take the quickest and shortest method to end the matter. This thing cannot be allowed to hang by the eyelids much longer. The people want it settled, and they will settle it.

The Gold Barometer.

The various fluctuations in gold yesterday, opening as it did at a decline of two per cent., and touching, at one time, 37½, has created considerable excitement in the market, and surmises are rife as to the cause of the rapid fall. According to one account, the sudden sale of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury caused the decline, while another imputes it to a ring composed of the "bears," who are seeking to use the change only for speculative purposes. The facts of the case appear to us to be that the Secretary has indeed thrown a moderate amount of gold on the market, but not with the intention of selling it to control the market. The demand at Washington for currency to cancel the temporary loans has been so great that, in order to secure the needed sum, the gold was sold, or rather the currency was bought up, by the Government. This, of course, had its effect, but other causes combined to produce this result. The high rates at which everything has been held has been unnatural, and it required constant buoying to keep them up. The approach of the session of Congress, and the renewed confidence that the President does not mean to act as the Democracy predicted, has combined to cause this falling off. These, with the prevalence of the idea that Congress and the country do not favor hasty contraction, alike combined to cause the fall. It is probable that a still further decline will occur; but about the first of December a reaction will probably set in, for political purposes, and we should not be surprised to see it touch the point it reached two days ago.

Telegraph to Montana.

Telegraphic communication has been established between Salt Lake City and Montana, thus opening those distant mining regions to speedy communication with the outside world. The miners themselves, as well as Eastern capitalists, having investments in Montana, will rejoice at this. As some illustration of the development of Montana, it is stated in a recent number of the Helena *Gazette* that from May 1st to October 1st, 1866, over 2500 passengers were carried on the stage line between Fort Benton and Helena, and that during the same period 475 freight wagons, carrying 9000 tons of freight, have passed over the same road, and 45 steamboats, with freight and passengers from St. Louis and other points in the East, were landed at Fort Benton.

Seven to Two.

The total vote of the people inhabiting the territory of the former State of North Carolina, as shown in their recent election, is 44,994. This is rather a small vote for a community claiming *seven* members of Congress. The average vote of each Congressional District of this State, at the last election, was 24,731. According to this ratio, the vote of the people of North Carolina, when admitted as a State, would hardly entitle them to two members of Congress.

—The Richmond *Examiner* urges the establishment of a Southern publishing house, and wants it located in Richmond.

The South needs *readers* more than she does publishing houses.

—The New York canals show an increase in tolls over last year of $519,165·07

The Prospects of Colorado.

The people of Colorado are rejoicing over the completion of the Platte Valley branch of the Union Pacific Railroad to within one hundred and seventy-five miles of Denver. From this point an express line is to be established, which will make the trip to Denver in forty-eight hours.

It is not probable that this branch of the Pacific Railroad will approach much nearer to Denver than it now is, as from its present terminus it will bear off towards one of the more northerly passes of the Rocky Mountains. A branch road, however, may be continued up the South Fork of the Platte river directly to Denver.

The Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad, already completed to Junction, two miles beyond Fort Riley, is projected to run directly to Denver, following the Valley of the Smoky Hill Fork of the Kansas river. This road will probably be completed, or nearly so, during the coming year. The two roads—the Kansas branch, and the Platte river and Omaha branch—are expected to unite at some point west of Denver, thence to the Pacific, forming but a single line.

The prospective completion of these roads at so early a day must have a powerful influence in building up and developing the mining interests of Colorado. The greatest drawback to her prosperity hitherto has been her great distance from the settled portions of the Union, involving such a long and expensive land carriage of all the materials necessary for mining. That difficulty even now is, in a great measure, obviated, and will soon cease altogether. The effect must inevitably be to stimulate growth and enterprise to a vast degree, and to add immeasurably to the wealth of the Territory.

John H. Surratt Said to be Discovered.—A singular piece of very improbable news is communicated through the Atlantic Cable, to the effect that John H. Surratt, one of the accomplices in the assassination of the late President Lincoln, was discovered serving in the Papal Zouaves, under the name of John Watson. He was arrested, it is said, upon a demand of General King, but afterwards ran the guard, leaped over a precipice, and escaped into Italian territory. The Italian authorities are on the alert, and endeavoring to capture him. The story is very *fishy*.

Ristori in Philadelphia.—Mr. De Vivo, the accomplished business agent of Madame Adelaide Ristori and Mr. Grau's great troupe of French artists, is at present in this city for the purpose of making arrangements for the *debut* of the eminent tragedienne in Philadelphia.

Madame Ristori will positively appear at the American Academy of Music for eight representations, commencing December 10th proximo. She will favor us with her best *roles*. We hope to be able to announce the time and place of opening the subscription books in a few days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.
7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society,

AT NATIONAL HALL,

Friday Evening, November 23.

WENDELL PHILLIPS and HENRY B. STANTON

Will Deliver Addresses on the Occasion.

ADMISSION.....25 CENTS

Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11 21 2t*

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of this Association will be held at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On TUESDAY EVENING, November 27, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN,
REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS and
DON ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.

The Orchestra will be under the direction of Prof. HASSLER.

Cards of admission may be had gratuitously on application at the counting-room of the undersigned, No. 36 N. THIRD Street

11 14rp WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, President.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ALL WHO are looking for business to call and examine the American Cow Milker, patented March 28, 1865—a sure cure for aching hands and kicking cows, never before introduced in this State. There never was a patent issued from the Patent Office which has sold so readily as this. 300 counties have been sold within 30 days and many more engaged by the most cautious and prudent business men. It milks the four teats of a cow at once. It imitates the calf—draws, and stops drawing to swallow. It milks cows in one-third the time. It is cheap and durable; weight only four pounds. It is self adjusting; will fit any cow. It will milk three-teated cows as well as any. Easily worked, not liable to get out of order, and is perfectly agreeable to the cow. Come one and all and pass your judgment upon the most valuable invention of the nineteenth century. An opportunity is now offered to enterprising men, with large or small capital which does not present itself more than once in a lifetime. Call on American Cow Milking Machine Company, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. 11 19 6trp

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,

FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors,

10 15 mw13mp T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 109 LIBERTY Street, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MEETING OF THE

Young Men's Christian Association

WILL BE HELD IN

NATIONAL HALL,

Market Street, Above Twelfth,

On Monday Next, November 26,

AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

ADDRESSES WILL BE DELIVERED BY

REV. HEBER NEWTON,
REV. J. WALKER JACKSON, and
PETER B. SIMONS, Esq.,

PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION,

Who will deliver an Address of Welcome to the New Members; Reports of Committees; Election of

SIX HUNDRED NEW MEMBERS;

Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Tickets may be obtained gratuitously at the Rooms No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. (11 23 3t

New members will be furnished with stage tickets.

HENRY VINCENT,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REFORMER

WILL DELIVER

TWO LECTURES

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON THE EVENINGS OF

MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

November 26 and 28.

MONDAY EVENING—SUBJECT—"THE GREAT AMERICAN CONFLICT."

WEDNESDAY EVENING—SUBJECT—"OLIVER CROMWELL."

Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. (11 21 tll 28

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.

OFFICIAL.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY.
TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1866.

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application, addressed to Commodore S. P. Lee, Hartford, Connecticut, who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next, or who do not present themselves when notified, will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.

GIDEON WELLES,
11 23fmwlm Secretary of the Navy.

HEALTH OFFICE, S. W. CORNER OF SIXTH and SANSOM Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20, 1866.

NOTICE.—I am directed by the Board of Health to publish the amended copy of Resolution passed this date:—

Whereas There being no contagious or malignant disease prevailing at this time in this port; therefore,

Resolved, That clean bills of health be issued for all vessels sailing from this port, upon proper application at this office.

11 21w2t WASHINGTON L. BLADEN, Chief Clerk.

FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,

Hat and Cap Emporium,

9 13m4p

No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

NOW READY.

THE GALAXY

FOR DECEMBER 1—No. 15,

CONTAINING:

1. ARCHIE LOVELL. By Mrs. Edwards. (With an Illustration.)
2. EARL MEDE. By W. D. O'Connor.
3. WALT WHITMAN AND HIS "DRUM TAPS." By John Burroughs.
4. THE AMERICAN CAVALRY OF THE REVOLUTION. By Colonel A. G. Brackett.
5. AMERICA THE LAND OF WEALTH. By John A. Church.
6. WAS SHE MAD? By Lily Devereaux Blake.
7. MOSEBY AND HIS MEN. By James Franklin Fitts.
8. HELIOTROPE. By Ina D. Coolbrith.
9. THE CLAVERINGS. By Anthony Trollope.
10. MR. SWINBURNE'S POEMS. By Richard Grant White.
11. NEBULÆ. By the Editor. Containing:—
    Tennyson's Brother.
    Herr and Frau
    Brigham Young and his "Women."
    Mr. Cyrus W. Field and his Ovation.
    New York and Boston as Literary Centres.
    Surnames.

The price of THE GALAXY is $5 a year, $3 for six months. As it is published twice as often as the monthlies, it is really the Cheapest Magazine in the country.

ADDRESS

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,

PROPRIETORS,

It No. 39 PARK ROW, New York.

1866. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

We are Closing Out our Entire Stock of

DRESS GOODS,

At Prices Much Less than Cost.

Customers will do well to call and purchase before they are all sold.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

At prices to suit the times, ranging from $4, $5, $5 50, $6, $8 $9 $10, up to $12.

We will sell to our customers as cheap as the cheapest. Linens of all kinds; Shirting Linens; Table Linens; Bosom Linens; Linen Shirt Fronts and Cuffs

Our Flannels have been reduced in prices to suit the times; All-wool white, Red, Blue, and Yellow. Come one, come all.

Our MEN'S WEAR, such as Cassimeres and Cloths, are much under the regular price.

Ladies' Double and Single width Sackings, at prices and styles to suit the times.

Madame Hoy's Corset Skirt Supporter, all sizes and colors.

J. & J. K. COOPER,

11 13 stuthSrp S. E. CORNER NINTH and ARCH.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

Offer For Sale a Large Assortment

OF

EUROPEAN FANCY GOODS.

REAL BRONZES,

FINE CLOCKS, ETC.,

RICH JEWELRY,

ENGLISH PLATED WARE,

PLATED CUTLERY.

SILVER-WARE, ETC.

14 fmwtf11

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

BREAK IN PRICES.

Cotton Goods Have "Tumbled."

CANTON FLANNELS, A GOOD ARTICLE, 23 CENTS.

CANTON FLANNELS, WIDE AND HEAVY 25 CENTS.

CANTON FLANNELS, FINEST GOODS, 31, 35, AND 37½ CENTS.

MERRIMAC CALICOES.

MERRIMAC CALICOES DOWN TO 20 CENTS.

GOOD CALICOES AT 15 AND 18 CENTS.

SHIRTING MUSLINS.

WE CAN SELL A FIRST-CLASS "FULL YARD-WIDE" MUSLIN FOR 24½ CENTS BY THE PIECE.

1 CASE GOOD YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, 23 CENTS.

UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.

1 BALE YARD-WIDE HEAVY MUSLINS, 23 CENTS.

1 BALE EXTRA HEAVY FINE YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, 24 CENTS.

WILLIAMSVILLE,
WAMSUTTA,
NEW YORK MILLS,

ALL HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO MEET THE MARKET.

SHEETING MUSLINS.

WALTHAM SHEETINGS,
PEPPERELL SHEETINGS,
HUGUENOT SHEETINGS,
WIDE SHEETING MUSLINS,
WIDE PILLOW MUSLINS,

HAVE ALL BEEN REDUCED TO THE LOWEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLANNELS FLANNELS!

1 BALE GREY SACK FLANNELS, 37½ CENTS.

1 BALE GREY TWILLED FLANNELS, 35 CENTS.

1 BALE WIDE DOMET FLANNELS, 35 CENTS.

1 BALE WHITE ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, 35 CENTS.

1 BALE YARD-WIDE SHAKER FLANNELS, 60 CENTS.

1 BALE VERY FINE WIDE SHAKER FLANNELS, 75 CENTS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET.

11 23 thfm3t4p

NORTHERN CENTRAL BONDS

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS OF THE

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY,

AT

89.

These Bonds bear SIX PER CENT. INTEREST payable semi-annually in this CITY,

FREE FROM ALL STATE TAX,

And are Coupon Bonds in amounts of $500 and $1000 each. The holder has the privilege of having them made registered at the office of the Company in this city, this being a great protection in case of loss.

We will be happy to furnish full information, on application in person or by letter.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD St.

10 31 tfrp

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Natha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
OSEPH P. MUMFORD. (10 31

CLARK & BIDDLE,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

Have now ready for sale the most

COMPLETE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

Which they have ever offered, comprising everything usually found in a

JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,

AT THE

LOWEST CASH RATES.

10 5 fmw tf12 28)

FINE OPERA GLASSES

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

10 18tc No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

J. T. GALLAGHER,

LATE OF BAILEY & CO.,
FORMERLY BAILEY & KITCHEN,

Invites attention to his NEW JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 1300 CHESNUT Street,

All goods warranted of first quality.
Especial attention given to Diamonds. (11 23 fmw2m

McCLEES & McCANN'S

FIRST GREAT SALE OF

FINE OIL AND WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS,

ELEGANTLY-MOUNTED CHROMOS,

AND

Magnificently-framed Engravings,

Will take place on the Evenings of

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,

NOVEMBER 26, 27, and 28,

AT THE

"Free Gallery of the Fine Arts,"

No. 927 CHESNUT ST., BELOW TENTH.

B. SCOTT, Jr.,

11 22 3t AUCTIONEER.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE

Have Received in Store and in Bond,

100 CASES JULES MUMM'S WINES

CONSISTING OF

Private Stock,
Cabinet,
Imperial Rose, and
Dry Verzenay

ALSO,

100 Baskets Heidsieck & Co.'s.
50 cases Sparkling Scharzeberg and Moselle.
25 cases Veuve Clicquot.
25 cases German Hocks.
120 octaves (20 gallons) superior Crown Sherry.
30 casks Young's Scotch Ale.
100 cases Fine Table Claret.

FOR SALE AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

8 14 mwf 4p5

SHOTWELL SWEET CIDER.

Our usual supply of this celebrated CIDER, made from Harrison Apples, just received.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp5] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Benefit of Mr. Joe Jefferson, and last appearance but one. *Rip Van Winkle* and *The Two Buzzards*.

To-morrow (Saturday) a grand family matinee will be given.

On Monday evening, Boucicault's great new play, entitled *The Long Strike*, will be produced with new scenery and a powerful cast. Mr. John E. McDonough will appear in the leading role. The scene is laid in Manchester, and is descriptive of the recent strike of the workingmen of Lancashire. It abounds in exciting situations, and has had a very extended run in London, Liverpool, and Manchester.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE—Benefit of Mr. Edwin Booth. *Shylock* and *Don Cæsar de Bazan*. Mr. Booth is known to be the greatest and best "Shylock" now living, and needs no recommendation. His "Don Cæsar" is also a capital performance.

To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon Mr. Booth as "Hamlet" at the matinee. His last representation of the *rôle* this year.

On Saturday, last night of Edwin Booth, when he will appear in the powerful play of *The Apostate*. Booth as "Count Pescara;" J. B. Roberts as "Malec;" and Barton Hill as "Hemea."

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Benefit of Dan Bryant. He appears as "Shamus O'Brien" and "Handy Andy."

On Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul will commence an engagement, when they will present their favorite procean parlor entertainments, in which they stand unrivalled in the world. The London *Times* says:—"Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul's entertainments are most amusing, and every act is capitally executed."

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—The *Black Crook* is presented nightly at this establishment, and bids fair to run for many weeks. The objectionable parts of the piece have all been ostracized by Mr. Barras, the author, and Mr. Pilgrim, the Manager. The scenery is really beautiful. A *Black Crook* matinee to-morrow afternoon.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme of the Germania public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon:—

1. Overture—*Fayotte*.....Auber
2. Song—"Sleep Well, Sweet Angel".....F. Ab
3. Wanderleder Waltz.....Joseph Gunge
4. "Meditation" (by request).....Seb. Bach
5. Overture—*Nachtklaenge*, on Ossian (first time) N. W. Gade
6. Duet from *Linda*.....Donizetti
7. Love's Pleasures Galop.....G. Michaelis

CARNCROSS & DIXEY present the *Marble Lover* and other good things this evening.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*)

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Meeting of the Pennsylvania Branch—Second Day's Proceedings.

At the opening of the afternoon session of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society yesterday, a series of resolutions were offered, the first of which affirmed that the work of the Abolitionists will not be done until the spirit of slavery is so far exorcised from the nation that the colored man of the South can assert and maintain his actual freedom in the presence of that dominant class who, defeated on the battle-field, are now striving to win their cause by diplomacy and put the negro under their feet.

The second resolution severely rebuked the people of Philadelphia because negroes are not allowed to ride in the street cars here, and are allowed to be ejected from them with insult and violence.

The third resolution held the churches of Philadelphia mainly responsible for this meanness and wickedness, inasmuch as they set the example of such exclusion by establishing negro pews in their houses of worship, and inasmuch as their moral power is amply sufficient to open our cars to the colored man whenever they shall choose to exercise it in that direction.

Mr. Giles Stebbings, and Miss Susan B. Anthony then addressed the audience in support of the resolution.

Wendell Phillips followed in an address, in which he said that he was not in favor of impartial suffrage and universal amnesty. Impartial suffrage he thought a cheat, a sham, to get the North to yield all it fought for. He was opposed to any backing out of the war rights. The setting up of State lines again would restore to a great extent the old order of things. The black man would be left to the treatment of men who hate him worse than they ever did—hate him for the assistance he rendered the North. In respect to the election of the two colored men to the Massachusetts Legislature, Mr. Phillips said it was no sudden spasm, but a gradual working up of the men themselves. One of them had been for years a prominent member of the Republican party, had attended conventions, was placed upon committees, and is a most excellent speaker. If Massachusetts grows in the next ten years as it has done in the past ten, he may get to Congress.

The speaker expressed himself in favor of the impeachment of the President. He was for using all the power in the hands of the North to effect his removal. The place is wanted for a man who is to be trusted. The political machine must be worked to cover up the social revolution. He was for conciliating the South just as fast as the national safety would allow, and no faster. It may not be possible for the radicals to accomplish as much in a little time as now. There are grave questions to be settled. The Mexican question is one, the *Alabama* claims is another, and there is no knowing how soon one or the other will lead to war. Such an event might postpone the work of reconstruction upon the basis of universal suffrage for years.

Henry Peterson followed Mr. Phillips, opposing universal suffrage in the same strain. He asserted that the Republican party would not have carried a single Northern State if it had gone into the canvass with the doctrine of universal suffrage upon its banners. The Republican speakers had distinctly denied that the Constitutional amendment would establish universal suffrage, and the people believed them. Mr. Peterson had no objection to negro suffrage in Pennsylvania, but he was opposed to it in the South. He did not think the men lately freed are intelligent enough to know how to properly exercise the elective franchise. If the right of suffrage was accorded to them, they would be influenced by those around them of more intelligence.

The Society then adjourned to meet this morning.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Society reassembled this morning at 10 o'clock, in the lecture-room of the Franklin Institute, Robert Purvis, Esq., in the Chair.

The meeting was opened with a song, by Mr. Joshua Hutchinson, entitled "*Spem Meliora;*" or, "I hope for better Things."

Mrs. Mott then arose to discuss the subject of a platform for the meeting. We have been able to rejoice, she said, that we have preserved our own platform, and have welcomed an expression of the sentiments of those opposed to us. But at the same time I want to say, that we do not consider ourselves a mere debating society. Therefore, let each speaker be limited as to time.

Mr. Davis made a few remarks indorsing the views of Mrs. Mott, and then made a motion that the speeches be limited to ten minutes each, which was carried.

Mr. Pollard then offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we call upon Congress promptly to declare null and void the so-called State organizations instituted by Executive usurpation in the territories of the Rebellion, and to provide at once for loyal, legitimate, and impartial territorial Governments, to be continued until such time as Republican State Governments, without distinction of color or race, may become possible.

Resolved, That we demand of Congress that it enact, without further delay, impartial suffrage for the colored people of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Pollard then said:—This is, I believe, your Twenty-ninth Anniversary. All of the series have been good meetings. There has never been an anniversary of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society under more favorable circumstances than this one. In the brief period allowed me this morning, allow me to suggest that the distinct characteristics which have made you useful in this nation, it is your duty to maintain and discharge.

We ask for and expect the impeachment of the President. He has not only betrayed the blacks, but he has betrayed us. I want to dwell upon a point which is left for Abolitionists. I hold primarily responsible for this position of the colored race the Republican party and the Congress of the United States. We were betrayed first by the President and then by Congress itself. An election has just been held in which Congress has been delegated to rule over this matter again.

We want Congress first to impeach the President, and then to say that the State organizations, which the President has formed, are not organizations. We must organize them as territorial Governments until there is sufficient evidence that there will be a republican form of government.

Let me exhort you to bear in mind its peculiar moral quality. Chief Justice Chase made a few good remarks last evening, but he allows himself to repeat the errors of politicians gone by, and he must preside at many anti-slavery meetings before he can counterbalance the evil that he has done. We cannot trust this cause to the Chases nor the Greeleys.

If we are disgraced by Andrew Johnson, it will be more upon the head of Horace Greeley than any other man. You have in your own city a journal that speaks out in many respects manfully on this subject. When the Constitutional amendments were adopted there was a noticeable decrease of the interest in the negro.

I believe earnestly that Mr. Forney and Mr. Greeley are anxious for universal suffrage; but just before the election they left out of their papers the question of negro suffrage. In the election of the two colored men to the Legislature of Massachusetts, is the first step to the acknowledgment of the social standing of the colored race.

If Pennsylvania would take this onward step I have no doubt that Mr. Robert Purvis would be elected to the seat in the Senate which has been disgraced by Senator Cowan. It would not be long that the State of Pennsylvania would be dishonored in distranchising the blacks and forbidding their riding in the street cars.

He knew that Kelley, if consulted, and he believed, that Curtin and Stevens, if consulted, who are the candidates for position, would magnanimously stand aside and allow such a result to occur. He urged the putting forward of Mr. Purvis with all the energy the Society could command. In regard to the Constitutional amendments, he knew that suffrage must be extended. Petitions should be sent to Congress imploring them to grant universal suffrage to every one.

Henry Peterson, of the *Saturday Evening Post*, said he believed that nineteen out of twenty of this audience disagreed with him; but he cared nothing for majorities, but because all the speakers are bringing forth arguments in favor of negro suffrage and radicalism. He wanted to correct the reports of two morning papers of his speech. They reported him unfairly.

He was in favor of the Constitutional Amendment. He did not think that negro suffrage could be enforced at the South unless at the point of the bayonet. He defended the action of the majority in Congress. He believed they were wiser men than the minority which attacked them. He thought years ago that the action which this Society took in favor of the dissolution of the Union was a mistake.

This Society was then as sure that they were right as they are now. If the North had accepted the proposition of this Society, and gone out of the Union, the South would have beaten us.

Voices—No, no!

Mr. Peterson—I think so.

Mrs. Mott—Are the ten minutes up?

President—Not yet.

Mr. Peterson resumed—The same principles which are now relied upon, if carried out, would allow women and children to vote.

A member—I would like to ask the gentleman who ever said anything about giving children suffrage?

Mr. Peterson—I will prove it.

The President—The ten minutes are up. The gentleman will take his seat.

The gentleman, instead of doing so, took his hat and left the room, no doubt disgusted with things in general.

Mrs. Susan B. Anthony, of New York, then addressed the audience.

She considered the idea of prosecuting forms and qualifications regulating the rights of women and negroes to vote was adding insult to injury, when it is known that a white man, drunk or sober, native or foreign born, can go to the ballot-box.

The great mistake of our revolutionary fathers was in not recognizing a genuine republican government, guaranteeing equal rights to every man and every woman of the land. As the price of war we must demand not only equality of races, but equality of individuals.

She then gave an account of the old condition of the colored women in the South, saying that under the new dispensation all the money she may have belongs to her husband, and she is in a worse state than at first. She is in the same condition that the white woman is in the North, subject to the control and demands of her husband, however weak or tyrannical he may be.

When this Society was formed years ago, the idea of suffrage for the black man was not thought of.

Some one interrupted her—"Yes, it was."

Mrs. Anthony—Well, some did and some didn't. She continued at some length, and was frequently interrupted with applause.

Mr. Davis then read several letters. Among the number was the following:—

WASHINGTON, November 22, 1866.—To Lucretia Mott, Robert Parvin, and others, Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society:—Although unable to attend the annual meeting of your Society at Philadelphia, I shall be glad if you will accept a small contribution to your treasury, which I inclose.

After a personal experience of three years among the emancipated slaves of South Carolina and Georgia, I am more than ever convinced that the efforts of your Society, with which I have always sympathized, are of vital importance. I trust it will not be long before the freed people who served us so faithfully in the nation's extremity, will have the opportunity to serve us with equal fidelity at the ballot-box. Very respectfully,

A. P. KETCHEM.

The Committee on Nominations reported as follows:—

President—James Mott.
Vice Presidents—Thomas Garrett, Robert Purvis.
Corresponding Secretary—Benjamin C. Bacon.
Recording Secretary—Edward M. Davis.
Treasurer—Mary Grew.
Board of Managers—Lucretia Mott, Simon Barnard, M. J. Burleigh, William Still, John K. Wildman, Alfred H. Love.

Mrs. Frances D. Gage followed. She was glad to have heard one woman speak in favor of the rights of women. She knew it would be said that this was discussing new issues; but new issues must be brought in. She had talked to the freed negro women of the South, and they all say they want to be married in the Church, because their husbands could treat them as their masters had done; whereas, if they were not married in the Church, they say they would "turn and leave 'em." Marriage is one of the most blessed institutions of our country. She thought that women should have equal rights with their husbands.

At this stage of the proceedings two members jumped up and wanted the floor. The President gave the floor to one, when a gentleman informed the Chair that if he ever expects to occupy a seat in the Senate he will have to learn Parliamentary rules.

The President replied that whenever he had a well-er-under-stood hope of being elected to a seat in that distinguished body (United States Senate) he would endeavor to learn something of Parliamentary law.

Mr. W. W. Broom, of New York, said that the President was a poor fellow, and was not worth talking about. He was laboring under insanity, and has been so for some time. We have not to think of President Johnson as a man, but as an obstacle in the way of progress. He is the friend of the Rebels of the South, and pardons them indiscriminately when he has no business to do it. He believed in the impeachment of the President, or removing of him from discharging the duties of his high office.

Henry B. Stanton, of New York, said he was in favor of woman suffrage. He didn't think he would be allowed to live in his home if he was not. When he made his last speech in '64, he could not remain silent when he saw how much the freed negro needed his whole rights. To deny the colored people their rights would be to deny them the payment of a debt they are honestly entitled to. He said he made his first speech in favor of the slave in 1832, and he had it at heart ever since, and would never leave the colored race until they had all their rights, universal suffrage included.

The President replied that as a colored man, as a victim to the tyranny to which his race was subject, he would not ask for his race any right that he was not willing to give to every one of both sexes of the land.

Miss Mary Gow—We must complete the work we have begun, by putting in the hands of the black man the ballot. We must give the black man the only thing that will entitle him to be considered free by the Government. Our work now is to put the finishing touches to our work of years, and demand of the nation and urge upon the nation that it should give them that which will make them literally free.

After a song by Mr. Kitterage, the meeting adjourned until three o'clock.

SHOOTING ON THE RIVER.—Whilst a canal schooner was coming down to the city, it came in contact with a steam tug which was passing up at the same time. The schooner received severe damage, the end of the main boom being broken short off. The captain of the schooner ran down into his cabin, and getting a gun, discharged it at the pilot-house of the tug. The ball passed through the side of the pilot-house, and struck the pilot in the cheek, inflicting a painful but not serious wound. The captain of the schooner, John Monaghan, is a resident of Whitehall, New Jersey. Officers Grimes and Bernard, of the Harbor Police, were sent to the scene of operations and arrested Monaghan. He had a hearing before Alderman Dougherty, who committed him in default of $1500 bail to answer a charge of assault and threatening to kill.

AN UNRULY FELLOW.—Frank Henry, a lad of fifteen years, was arrested at a late hour last evening at Seventh and Shippen streets, on a charge of misdemeanor. It appears that Frank got on a kind of a bender, and under the exhilarating influence of the ardent fluid he had imbibed, he got into a flurry in a drinking saloon in Cage street. Having the bump of destructiveness very large and active, he amused himself by smashing the furniture and whatever else he could conveniently come into contact with. He was put out of the bar-room, however, and on complaint of the proprietor was arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him to answer.

A FIRST-RATE SPEECH—
At grandsire Dawkins' golden wedding.
His sons and grandsons, all so smart,
In speeches fine them elves were "spreading,"
Telling now, through each youthful heart
A perfect roar of joy was booming.
To see the old folks look so blooming,
Brief was the speech son Tom did make;
Yet was it owned the best of all;
"Dear sir," he said, "these greenbacks take
And buy a suit from Tower Hall."

WE HAVE *Good style Cassimere Suits to match as low as*.....$15 00
Finest French Cassimere Suits to match up to.....50 00
And all the intervening grades.

WE HAVE *Good all-wool Black Suits as low as*..$22 00
Finest Black French Cloth and Cassimere Suits up to.....55 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE *The largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.*

Half way between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

☞ *All our prices are lower than for several years.*

SCARLET CORSETS.—The most stylish and elegant article in the Corset line that we have yet seen is now offered by Mr John H. Finn, 8 Seventh and Arch streets. The material is of the richest scarlet, magnificently got up, embroidered with white silk. It is a French article, and is certain to be popular. His new *German* Embroidered Corsets, in colors, are also beautiful. In addition to these Mr. Finn offers,

At the Lowest Prices,
French Cane Corsets
French Whalebone "B" Corsets," 16 bones.
French Whalebone "B. B" Corsets 32 bones.
The Jenny Lind Whalebone Corset.
Second quality Embroidered-top Corsets.
First quality Embroidered-top Corsets.
Embroidered-top and front Corsets.
E. P. D plain-finished Corsets.
Purple Embroidered Corsets, and
Black Embroidered Corsets.
Mr Finn has also now on hand a full line of Nottingham Lace Curtains, at the lowest prices.
All the above articles can be had by retailers at the lowest wholesale prices.

GRAND OPENING OF ZEPHYR GOODS.—Just opened, a magnificent assortment of rich Zephyr Goods, adapted for the approaching season. Among them will be found some rare gems and novelties. The early attention of the Ladies is solicited.
JOHN M. FINN,
Seventh and Arch streets.

ZEPHYR SLIPPERS.—A large assortment, worked with beads, floss, and zephyr, in beautiful designs of tufted birds, flowers, animals, and set figures, at
JOHN M. FINN'S,
Seventh and Arch streets.

ZEPHYR CUSHIONS, in great variety, such as birds of brilliant plumage, cats, dogs, fawns, ducks, and heads, perfect copies of nature, at
JOHN M. FINN'S,
Seventh and Arch streets.

CHAIRS, CAMP STOOLS, AND RUGS, in large variety. Eureka Zephyr, a most excellent and cheap substitute for imported Zephyrs, at the lowest prices. Also Cable Zephyrs, a splendid article for Afghans, at
JOHN M. FINN'S,
Seventh and Arch streets.

THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES are charged, when large quantities of goods are purchased, at
JOHN M. FINN'S,
Seventh and Arch streets.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
Cabinet organs, only at
J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

A NEW MONTHLY, entitled the *Aldgate Magazine*, is published by a large clothing house of London. The "sensational novel" that opens the magazine is of this style:—"This man so tall, so graceful, dressed in Mills & Co.'s black suits at 50 shillings, was approaching her. She trembled! It was he—it could be no other! She recognized him by the cut of his vest and pantaloons," etc. It would be an improvement, we think, for some of our story papers to give a practical use to some of their "novelettes" by noticing some public benefaction like Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price Clothing House, under the Continental—or other institutions.

CONTRIBUTING SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS.—B. Scott, Jr., will make a sale of fine Oil Paintings at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. Parties wishing to contribute must have the paintings in the Gallery on or before Wednesday, 28th inst.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

ALL PERSONS who are fond of Fine Confections, G. W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, would invite to call and try his stock of Fine Candies, Iceland Moss Paste, Gum and Chocolate Drops, Chocolate Creams of all flavors, Caramels, etc., of which he has constantly on hand a fresh assortment.

SO AS NOT to be crowded out, come early in the day to get Photographs at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street. Six card, or one large photograph, $1.

AMERICAN COW MILKER, patented March 28, 1865.—A complete success. See advertisement under special notices.

HAINES BROS' PIANOS,
Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made.
Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

BUY YOUR Black Cake, the best in the world, of Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
At Gould's,
Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

A FIRST-RATE SPEECH.

At grandsire Dawkins' golden wedding.
His sons and grandsons, all so smart,
In speeches fine themselves were "spreading,"
Telling now, through each youthful heart
A perfect roar of joy was booming.
To see the old folks look so blooming,
Brief was the speech son Tom did make;
Yet was it owned the best of all;
"Dear sir," he said, "these greenbacks take
And buy a suit from Tower Hall."

WE HAVE *Good style Cassimere Suits to match as low as*.....$15 00
Finest French Cassimere Suits to match up to.....50 00
And all the intervening grades.

WE HAVE *Good all-wool Black Suits as low as*..$22 00
Finest Black French Cloth and Cassimere Suits up to.....55 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE *The largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.*

Half way between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

☞ *All our prices are lower than for several years.*

A HARD PARTY.—The police authorities of Manayunk arrested a party of four young persons, who were depredating in that locality yesterday. It appears that this party and another have been in the habit of prowling around and tearing down fences, for the purpose of building fires. The farmers have been much annoyed, and have met with much loss on this account, and made complaint, which led to the arrest of one party, consisting of three young men, the oldest of whom is not over twenty, and a female. They gave the names of Benjamin F. Hedrick, William Whitehead, Elijah Conselbi, and Mary Gamester. They had a hearing before Alderman Ramsdell, who committed them in default of $500 each to answer. Another party who were in the same locality made their escape.

PASSING A COUNTERFEIT NATIONAL BANK NOTE.—A man by the name of James McClay was arrested on the charge of passing a counterfeit $100 note, purporting to be issued by a National bank.

It is alleged that he purchased some goods from a storekeeper in Manayunk, for which he tendered in payment this note. As soon as the person on whom it had been passed knew of its being a counterfeit, he entered complaint against McClay and had him arrested. At the hearing two witnesses testified against the defendant to the effect that he had attempted to pass the note knowing it to be a counterfeit. The defendant said in his defense that he was unaware of the note being a bad one when he passed it, and was willing to redeem it again. He was committed by United States Commissioner Sergeant for a further hearing.

PETTY CASES.—A man giving the name of Benjamin Ward was arrested yesterday morning in Laurel, below Front street, for disorderly conduct. On the officer taking him in charge he turned upon him and made an assault and battery, but was finally overcome. He had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

Last evening there was a considerable disturbance in the neighborhood of Eighth and Arch streets. Two of the disorderly parties, Alexander Moore and James Morrow, were arrested and escorted to Alderman Fitch's office. After a hearing they were committed in default of $700 bail each to answer.

A DISHONEST BOARDER.—Last night a man by the name of William Filbery was arrested upon the charge of larceny. It appears, from the evidence given before Alderman Clouds, that William is a boarder at a small hotel in Germantown road, above Diamond street. Night before last he got up in the night, and transferred a watch belonging to one of the other boarders to his own possession, and then eloped with his ill-gotten plunder. Last night he was arrested, and after a hearing was held in $800 bail to answer at Court.

LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.—The various Life Insurance Companies of New York and New England met in convention in New York yesterday, for the purpose of consolidating interests and the completion of an equitable and comprehensive arrangement of rates for taking risks in life insurance. Steps were also taken for the formation of a United States Life Insurance Association. We are not advised that any of our Philadelphia companies were represented, but we presume they were.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a slight fire broke out in the dwelling of Mr. John Hensler, at No. 419 Moore street. It was caused by some clothes catching fire from a stove near which they were hanging. The damage was trifling.

OIL PAINTINGS.—We advise all lovers of art to attend the closing sale of oil paintings, medallions, etc., this evening at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, when the balance of the catalogue, comprising the best of the catalogue will be disposed of.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
FALL AND WINTER
OVERCOATS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable and Fashionable.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila
COACHMEN'S COATS
COACHMEN'S COATS.
HUNTING COATS
HUNTING COATS.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.
BOYS' CLOTHING.

MARRIED.

BRITTIN—LITTLE.—August 1, 1866, by the Rev. William Ives, ALBERT BRITTIN and Miss JANE LITTLE, both of this city.

ENGEL—NEY.—At the Girard House, on the evening of the 20th instant, by the Rev. F. R. Beadle, D. D., Mr. ERNEST W. ENGLER of Philadelphia, to Miss LOUISA NEY, daughter of William Ney, Esq., of Myerstown, Pa.

DIED.

BACHE.—On Thursday evening, November 22, 1866, J. GRAHAM BACHE, late of the U. S. N. Navy, son of Geneva Hartman Bache, U. S. Army.

The male friends of the deceased and of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1633 Spruce street, at 10 o'clock on Monday, the 26th instant.

BAIRD.—On the 21st instant, JAMES SAMUEL, only son of James and Maria Baird, aged 7 years and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 713 Linusey street, on Saturday at 1 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah.

CHAPRON.—On the morning of the 22d instant, JOHN B. CHAPRON, Esq.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3917 Locust street, West Philadelphia, on Monday next, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHATHAM.—On the 21st instant, MARGARET CHATHAM, wife of Stephen C. Chatham, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, S. E. corner of Rye and Wyoming streets, on Sunday afternoon. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

FONTANGES.—On the 22d instant, PETER F. FONTANGES, in the 77th year of his age.

LYNDALL.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 22d instant, Mrs. MARY LYNDALL, widow of the late Joseph W. Lyndall in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 751 S. Second street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SHIELDS.—On the 20th instant, WILLIAM SHIELDS, son of John and Sarah Shields, aged 31 years.

Keystone Council, No. 20, U. A. M., Manayunk Engine Company, No. 35, and Northern Liberty Engine Company, No. 1, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of John Sailor, No. 165 Hippie's lane. Funeral to proceed to Roxborough Cemetery.

WRIGHT.—On the 22d instant, Mrs. MARY WRIGHT, relict of the late Jonathan Wright, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 404 New Market street, on Monday next at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CHESTS AND BOXES, WITH TOOLS sharpened and prepared for immediate use, for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

NIGHT-CAPS THRUST FROM UPPER windows, sympathetic cries of "Fire!" "Murder!" "thieves!" and a rush of the police and other valiant citizens to your rescue may all result from springing a Watchman's Rattle from your window. It is the best alarm which any housekeeper can use. Keep one in the house. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PATENT WASHER CUTTERS, WITH double knives for cutting leather, or rubber washers, for sale, with many other tools, at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES. Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
FINE
Ready-Made Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET ST.,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Our Cutters are unexcelled. We combine style with neatness of fit, and moderate prices with the best workmanship. 11 23 1m5p

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining-room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Pub lic Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
2 10 5p Philadelphia.

BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH.
Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 N. TENTH Street,
9 7 mwfsu3p Below Arch.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
P. P. GUSTINE'
8 16 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles
On hand, and will be sold this coming season fat very moderate prices, at
L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 9 15

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

President Johnson Abandons His Opposition to Congress.

His Forthcoming Message Will Proclaim It.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 23.—The President has abandoned his opposition to Congress. He has decided to abide by the voice of the people.

He will give his reasons for adopting this course in full in his forthcoming Message to Congress.

There was a protracted Cabinet meeting to-day, at which the whole matter was fully discussed; and it is reported that every member of the Cabinet endorsed the President's views.

The radicals are preparing the programme for the impeachment, and it will be presented to the Republican Congressional caucus here next week.

The Philadelphia Surveyor.

It is said that there were fifteen or twenty persistent applicants for the office of Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, but the President has appointed Jo. Severns, who filed his bonds to-day, and will enter forthwith upon his official duties.

The Annual Official Reports.

The reports of all the Cabinet officers, with the exception of the Secretary of the Treasury, are in print.

Rumors About Mexico.

The city is full of rumors to-day regarding the extra Cabinet meeting yesterday, and it is generally believed that matters of unusual significance in connection with the Mexican question were under consideration. Information has been received that the French troops will remain in Mexico as an army of occupation for the present, without regard to the fate of Maximilian. Napoleon means, by hook or crook, to secure a guarantee for the payment of the French claim before his troops leave the country.

Public Printing Superintendent.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens will, on the first day of the session, offer a bill making the office of Superintendent of Public Printing an elective one by Congress.

The Impeachment Question.

The idea of attempting the impeachment of the President has been abandoned, but a number of bills will be introduced during the first week of the session designed to limit his powers, especially in matters of appointments to office during recess.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Stocks lower at the First Board, but since then are higher; Chicago and Rock Island, 102; Reading, 111; Canton Company, 44½; Erie and Reading, 70½; Cleveland and Toledo, 111; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 103; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern, 79½; New York Central, 108; Illinois Central scrip, 118; Cumberland preferred, 71; United States Five-twenties, old, 106; do 1864, 105; Ten-fortics, 100½; Seven-thirties, 105; Second series, 104½; Third series, 104½; Sterling Exchange, 109; Gold, 139½. The money market is very active at 7 @ 9 cent. on call.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 23

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 U S 5-20s 62	107½	21 sh Leh Val	63¾
$ 00 do	106	100 sh Hest R	b5 13
$450 Sch Nav 6s 82	84	16 sh Penna R	54¼
$500 U S 7-30s June	104	10 sh Union Bk	63
$500 do July	104½	100 sh Read	c 65¼
$52500 City 6s 2 cts	85	100 sh do	55½
$1000 Pa War Ln	103	100 sh do	s5 wn 55-09
$4000 U. S. Am. 6s 89	96	100 sh do	55-09
$800 do	96	500 sh do	b5 55½
$500 do 1867	100	100 sh do	b5 55½
$300 City 6s old	99	100 sh do	b5 55½
10 sh Comi Bk	56	51 sh Ca & A	126
40 sh Mech Bnk	31½	100 sh Cata pt	s30 27½
		100 sh do	27½

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 US 5-20s 65	106	100 sh Read	55-94
$5000 Susq Cn bs b60	68½	100 sh do	56
$900 City 6s new	102½	100 sh do	s5 56
8 sh Penna R	54½	100 sh do	s30 56
49 sh Leigh Nav	59½	200 sh do	b30 56½
20 sh C & A	128	100 sh do	s10 56¾
50 sh do	scrp 59		

☞ LECTURE.
JOHN SMITH DYE
WILL DELIVER A LECTURE ON THE
"ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF MAN,"
Illustrated by Diagrams,
AT ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
Corner of CHESNUT and TENTH Streets.
ON MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26.
ALSO AT WASHINGTON HALL,
CORNER SPRING GARDEN and EIGHTH Streets,
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29.
Admission to all parts of the Hall, 50 cents. 11 23 2t

☞ FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION will be held

THE BANNER OF AMERICA.

BY JAMES PILGRIM.

Columbia! Columbia! blest land of the free,
Who's banner so proudly floats over the sea,
The gleam of whose arms, and the light of whose worth,
With pride we see dazzle the empires of earth;
What conquests and glories encircle thy name!
'Tis the war-cry of valor, the watchword of fame;
But better than all, whereso'er I may be,
I know thy star Banner waves over the free.

Dear Columbia! brave Columbia! though dauntless in war,
The triumph of skill is thy bright ruling power:
Thou workshop of nations, thou world's mighty mart,
Thy landmarks are genius, and commerce, and art;
While thy patient sons at the anvil and plough,
Weave an evergreen chaplet to twine round thy brow,
Thy brave brow, Columbia! the dearer to me,
Because thy star Banner floats over the free.

Dear Columbia! brave Columbia! may bloodshed no more
Mark thy sway on the deep, or be seen on thy shore:
May thy lustre and grandeur forever increase,
And thy voice to mankind be the herald of peace;
Then the despot—the war-fiend, to death shall be hurled,
And *one* name be the pride and the hope of the world;
Thy name, brave Columbia! thou peer of the sea,
Whose Banner forever shall wave o'er the free.

SKETCHES FROM FURTHER INDIA.

Translated from the German of Mr. Jagor, "Reisen aus Hinterindien."

The work of Mr. Jagor, which comprehends his observations in those distant regions during a residence of five years, belongs to that class of writings that are less calculated for the scientific public than for general readers. His device is:—"He who brings much, will have to give something to everybody." This promise he has completely fulfilled.

Mr. Jagor left Hamburg in June, 1857, and after a passage of one hundred and five days, was in sight of Singapore. During the whole voyage, until his arrival before the Sunda Islands, no land had been seen but the small deserted islands, Martin Vas and Trinidad, in the South Atlantic Ocean. But just at that point there were, at the same time, thirteen ships in sight, and this was no hazard, as Mr. Jagor justly observes:—"Mr. Maury, the celebrated surveyor of the sea, has shown with great clearness that the ocean, which, apparently without any path, is in reality crossed by large commercial roads, upon which all ships move like caravans in the desert. And here we found ourselves at such a crossing point. Ships which had come round Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, others which had sailed from Europe for the eastern or western shores of the Pacific Ocean, met here; with favorable wind they quickly pass each other, but in calm weather there is a large gathering of ships at such main points."

In Singapore, at the time of his arrival, there lay 145 ships at anchor, and the *Free Press* gives the following statements concerning the number of ships arrived from different countries:—"Of merchantmen, those which sail under German colors (thirty-eight) are to the English ships as one to two; and to those which sail under the flag of other nations, as two to one. Eight years ago there were at about the same time only sixty ships at anchor, and the proportion of German ships to English was as one to eleven, and that of German to that of other nations as one to eight. Thus far, free trade and German industry have been successful, and we would not at all be astonished if, in a few years more, the proportion should be still more in their favor."

Concerning the geological structure of the island of Singapore, Mr. Jagor gives us the following data:—"The island, like the continent adjoining it, consists of granite and strata of older stone; the latter occupy the larger extent; fossils have never been found there, and we are without means to fix its relative age. The stones have the character of the oldest formations to which they belong *i. e.*, sandstone, clay, and loam."

Among the inconveniences of his residence there, our traveller mentions the extreme difficulty of procuring any servant. All round working loathsome, so that one after the other ran away from him. This inconvenience was particularly felt when our traveller was invited to dinner; for every guest brings his servant with him on these occasions.

"Behind the chair of each guest there stands his servant, usually a Chinese, with a long tail, or a kling, with large turban. Each servant is exclusively occupied with the care of his own master, and endeavors to provide him with the choicest pieces. Oftentimes they are seen fighting with each other to obtain them, while they still maintain their dignified attitude, as it behooves them, in the presence of great lords—for such are all Europeans considered. Europeans generally lead a princely manner of life, in which, however, the best is wanting—female company. In European society women are not very numerous; they mostly live in such an expensive style that few men are rich enough to maintain their wives in such a luxurious manner as belongs to the generally adopted fashion. Besides, they support less easily than men the consequences of the tropical climate; they soon become apathetic and sickly, and in order to restore their health are obliged to return to Europe." But women are not only wanting in the European houses of Singapore, but in general—a fact which is accounted for by the population being mostly composed of Chinese, and Chinese women very rarely emigrate to other countries. According to statistical data, the proportion of women to men is as one to eight, and in the streets the former are entirely missing. Never does a wife walk with her husband or hold him by the arm. This would interfere with the dignity of man, or make him ridiculous. The Malayan families walk usually one behind the other: first the children, after these the mother, and then the father and other adults. Men also walk one behind the other, first the most distinguished, after these the others, exactly according to their respective rank.

When we talk of Singapore, *tigers* must not be omitted. We know by the statement of Governor Crawford that, at the time of his administration, in the year 1824, there were not yet any tigers on the island, and that they came over from the continent by swimming across the Straits. Their number is increasing every year, notwithstanding all efforts to destroy them. But it is to be observed, as a remarkable fact, that the Europeans in Singapore do not fear the tiger at all. "What a wild flight would take place among the promenaders in Europe, if on a sudden, in a zoological garden, the tigers should break open their cages! How few would venture into the garden before the wild beasts were caught again! But here, ladies with their children, without any escort, and quite fearlessly, drive in small open pony carriages before dawn and after sunset in the evening, while on the other side of the road are dense woods in which tigers are known to prowl. So deep-rooted is the conviction of the cowardice and the fear of man which are inborn in these animals! Recently arrived strangers are the only ones who, when returning from their first excursion, though not quite sure, have scarcely the least doubt of having perceived a pair of large glowing eyes in the thicket, probably belonging to tigers; but they are regularly laughed at, because everybody is convinced that it was but a phantom of their own imagination. The prey of the tiger are the Chinese, who work in the fields, and whom he can approach without being perceived."

* * * * * Malacca, the Malayan Venice, is a decayed city; the little rivalet Malacca and the sea currents have filled the roadstead with such a mass of mud that large ships are obliged to lay at anchor two miles off.

At the small islands where, in 1511, the fleet of Albuquerque anchored in five to six fathoms water, at present only coasting vessels can lie. There were only two of these there when Mr. Jagor visited them. What a striking contrast with Singapore! Three hundred years ago Malacca was the most important emporium in there regions, the capital of a powerful kingdom, and even in the times of the Dutch monopoly it was still a very considerable place.

In the neighborhood of Malacca there is the settlement of a French missionary among the so-called "woodmen"—*i. e.*, the natives of the peninsula, who are called by their national names, Mintras and Jakoons.

The latter are said to live upon trees, and to have scales like fish. Both these assertions are to a certain extent true. The Jakoons still like to build their huts on trees, twenty to thirty feet above the ground, and as to the scales, it is a fact that many of them are affected with *ichthyosis*. I observed this cutaneous disease in several of the Jakoons, but most of the latter, and almost all Mintras, were as cleanly as the Malays, and more cleanly than most of the Europeans.

The national weapon of the Malays is the blow-pipe, seven feet long and three-fourths of an inch in diameter, out of which they shoot poisoned arrows. The accuracy with which they hit the aim is really astonishing.

According to the opinion of the French Missionary, Mr. Bory, the number of the natives on the Peninsula amounts to 8000 or 10,000, among whom there are at the utmost 2000 Mintras. They are partisans of the theory of Darwin; for they maintain that they are descended from two white monkeys, of whose descendants those who emigrated to the plains became men, while those who did not leave the mountains remained monkeys.

What pepper, nutmegs, and gamboge are to Singapore, such is the gutta percha or india-rubber to the inhabitants of Malacca. Our traveller gives the following interesting account of gutta percha:—"The first specimens of gutta percha were brought in 1843 from Singapore to London, by Dr. d'Almeida; but the honor of having introduced it in Europe is generally attributed to Dr. Montgomery, who received a premium for it, although his importation took place later. In an ordinary temperature it is soft and tough, like leather; while in a temperature of 50 deg. R. it can easily be kneaded, and becomes insoluble in water, alcohol, acids, alkalies, etc.; it therefore rapidly found a large and frequent employment in particular in telegraphy, as possessing, of all known substances, the greatest aptitude for insulation. Unfortunately, when exposed to the air, it is transformed into a very brittle mass, which becomes full of fissures, admits the water, and loses its power of insulating.

"In Singapore this substance was known under the name *gitta taban*, and was used for the manufacture of whips, peals, and other utensils; by mistake it received in Europe the name gutta percha, by which name, originally, a similar but inferior product was called in Singapore. The Taban trees (*Isonandra gutta*), in consequence of the ever-increasing demand for this substance, were very soon destroyed in the woods of Singapore, as, in order to obtain the sap, they cut down the whole tree. After Singapore, the forests of the peninsula of Malacca, and those of the neighboring islands of Sumatra and Borneo, were cut down also. The destruction of gutta trees must be very considerable—a large tree, at the utmost, furnishing but ten to fifteen pounds of sap; notwithstanding this, there is only a transitory scarcity, but not a total destruction is to be feared, as, according to Mr. Gaffron—a resident of Borneo—the tree, which it is not worth while to cut down before its thirtieth year, bears seed from its fifteenth year."

Concerning the great enemies which, in tropical climates, attack man, Mr. Jagor tries to comfort us by stating that the worst of them, *fever*, rages only in the unwholesome districts, which are known to and avoided by the inhabitants. The other enemies are the insects, serpents, and wild beasts, with regard to which he observes:—"The great fear of serpents and wild beasts is without foundation. All animals fear man; besides, most of the serpents are not venemous, and hide themselves away when they hear the steps of man. How difficult it is to meet with them, every one easily discovers when he wants to obtain specimens of them. I paid for every serpent one shilling English money, and, nevertheless, within four years I could collect only a few hundred." As to the third enemy, the insects, our author shows us how to despise them; still more, he declares that in Southern Europe this nuisance is worse than in India. "Fleas do not exist; there lice infest only the natives, but never the European; this is the more surprising, for example, on the Philippine Islands, the natives being there much more cleanly than the Spaniards. The former bathe every day and take care of their fine hair, while the latter in both respects are careless; however, the Tagals, especially the women, have always vermin in their hair, the Spaniards never.

"Against all troublesome insects, and especially against the terrible mosquito, the insect powder is a perfect guarantee. A mixture of one part insect powder (*Pyrethum roseum*), two parts of alcohol, and two parts of water, protect the body and all the limbs against any kind of attack whatsoever. On the rivers of Siam, particularly ill-famed on account of numberless swarms of mosquitoes, I often slept in my boat entirely naked and without any mosquito net, without being in the least molested by them; in the same manner the moistening of the beard and the hands protects the hunter on his excursions by water against the many flies, for at least twelve hours during the greatest heat. The effects of this powder upon the numerous ants in the tropical zones is very remarkable.

"Before the windows of my residence in Albany a board six inches wide ran around the whole house. Two swarms of a kind of black ant moved along in opposite directions, so that the whole surface of the board appeared black. A small stripe strewed with this powder was sufficient to kill or drive them all away." Mr. Jagor gives us some interesting details on an important point of Eastern etiquette, concerning the use of parasols:—"The parasols in the Malayan countries indicate the rank of the possessor, as in Europe the epaulettes indicate the rank of an officer. In Java twenty-seven different degrees of rank are indicated by the parasols, the colors of which are fixed and prescribed by the Governor-General in Council with the same precision as the different uniforms in Europe. The most distinguished are white ones, with gilt edges. Then come green, blue, brown, of different shades. Only the first six ones have gilt edges; all the others yellow. In Siam also the parasol plays an important part. The parasol of many stories, one above the other, is the distinguishing attribute of the King, and on the great State seal it is represented on either side of the pyramidal crown." We may here add that the many projecting roofs of the pagodas in Further India represent also parasols in an emblematic manner.

Mr. Jagor, as an illustration of the military system, gives the following description of a visit to a so-called military encampment:—"The barracks of some of the regiments were already finished and inhabited. They were very spacious, clean, and airy. On either side there were large verandahs which ran along the whole extent. In the sleeping halls I was struck by the large, almost square, beds. The soldier does not sleep alone, but every one has a female companion with him. I saw this interesting portion of the army, but only at a distance, as by 7 o'clock in the morning, when the officers pass the inspection, they are obliged to leave the sleeping rooms, and withdraw into a separate camp. The native women, who live with the soldiers like faithful wives, are not considered by the officers an element of disorder, but rather a useful complement. During the march they are said to lend important services without causing any additional trouble or expense, living as they do on the copious provisions of the soldiers. They clean their weapons and uniforms, take care of their washing, do the cooking, and keep them in good humor, being themselves ever cheerful."

How rapidly in the East people can make a fortune, is proved by the contract which a German physician made, by order of a company of shareholders, with the Government of Siam, for the planting of cocoa trees to the extent of 100,000. "The project seemed well planned; between the cocoa trees which scarcely yield any produce before the ninth year, cocoa trees, which yield after the fourth year, and peanut trees, which yield already after the first year, were to be planted. The expectation that this plantation, once fully developed, would yield a yearly profit of $1 per tree, or say $100,000 year, however exaggerated it may appear to those who are familiar only with the products of European agriculture, perfectly agrees with the data I myself collected in Malacca. In Siam the cost of the planting amounts to one dollar per tree, while in Malacca it is only half a dollar, so that after eight or nine years a speculator would earn here 100 per cent., while in Malacca he would gain 200 per cent. on his capital!"

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARION HARLAND'S NEW BOOK.

SUNNYBANK. By the author of "Alone," "Husbands and Homes," etc. 12mo.
BEETHOVEN'S LETTERS. Translated by Lady Wallace. 2 vols. 16mo.
BIGLOW PAPERS. Second series. 12mo.
MELODIES FOR CHILDHOOD. With highly colored illustrations. 12mo.
THE STATE OF THE CHURCH and the World at the Final Outbreak of Evil, and Revelation of Anti-Christ, his Destruction at the Second Coming of Christ, and the Ushering in of the Millennium. By Rev. J. G. Gregory, M. A., with an Appendix by Mrs. A. P Joliffe. Price, $1 25. For sale by

JAMES S. CLAXTON,
(Successor to William S. & Alfred Martien,)
11 10 1m No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

GOPSILL'S PHILADELPHIA CITY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY—1867-8. PUBLISHER OF GOPSILL'S PENNSYLVANIA STATE DIRECTORY, Etc. Etc.

The necessity for a reliable Directory in so large a mercantile city as this is apparent to every business man; it is an actual want, and unless accurate, is useless, and instead of a true guide and index to its business interests, is a matter of annoyance.

The publisher, from long experience in the publication of similar works, of which the Pennsylvania State Business Directory is a specimen proposes at the solicitation of a number of influential merchants of this city who have suffered from the inaccuracies of former editions, to publish the above Directory from an actual and carefully prepared canvass of the city by an efficient and experienced corps of canvassers, thoroughly educated to the business.

The work will contain a FULL CITY DIRECTORY, A COMPLETE BUSINESS AND STREET DIRECTORY, and such useful miscellaneous information as shall form a complete guide to the Mercantile, Banking, Insurance, Religious, and other interests of the city.

In a city comprising so large a number of streets, so greatly scattered, and in which such a vast amount of changes have been made during the past few years, the actual want of a systematically arranged and carefully compiled street and avenue Directory is apparent to every citizen and business man who has recourse to the Directory and especially to the stranger, who is entirely unacquainted with the location and numeralization of the streets.

The form of the Street Directory will be so arranged as to give at a glance the beginning of the street with any other name it may formerly have had, with its intersections right and left, and numbers thereon to its end, and will form a feature of the work, exhibiting not only the extent and number of the streets, but giving, from any stand-point, definite and correct information of any locality sought.

With the reputation of past publications, which have afforded perfect satisfaction, it will be his aim to make this book equal, if not superior, to any issued by him, and requests that the canvassers for this work will be afforded the necessary information they require for it, as without such aid a reliable Directory cannot be issued.

As an advertising medium merchants and others will find this an excellent opportunity; terms will be made known by the canvassers, and in no case will the payment be sanctioned till the book is published.

Each canvasser is prepared to show his authority signed by the compiler, setting forth his power to act. All others are swindlers.

The following are the prices for extras (which is invariably paid in advance), provided the agent gives a printed receipt and produces his authority:—

Putting individual name in caps	25
" " " " double caps	3 00
" firm " " caps	50
" " " " double caps	5 00
Putting any number letters to follow name, not exceeding 25 letters	25
Putting any number letters over 25 and not exceeding 50	50
Putting any number letters over 50, and not exceeding 100	1 00
For each extra heading in business directory	25

JAMES GOPSILL, Publisher,
11 9mw10t] ISAAC COSTA, Compiler.
No. 413 CHESNUT Street, Rooms 16 and 18.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C NEAFIE,
8 21 JOHN P. LEVY.
REACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Bilieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nemyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 9

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers our extensive works.
1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY
NEW YORK.
FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.
This Company is now fully prepared to furnish
LEAD PENCILS,
Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.
The Company has taken great pains and invested a large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.
All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.
Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.
A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom
No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.
The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers
Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 1 fmw6m

JAMES R. LITTLE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
No. 154 N. SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Mountings, Handles, Screws, Tacks, Diamond Studs Screw-Caps, Ornaments, Star Studs, Lining Nails, Escutcheons, Silver Lace, Inscription Plates, etc. etc.
Particular attention paid to [10 31 1m
ENGRAVING COFFIN-PLATES.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

WHITE SHIRTS TO BE SUPERSEDED
THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT
Will save the Expense of White Shirts;
Save the Trouble of Washing and Ironing;
Improve the Appearance;
Save Time in Dressing;
Remove all objections to Colored Shirts;
Preserve a Cleanly Exterior;
Protect the Breast, and Preserve Health;
Give joy to the Household;
Make Travelling Pleasant;
Save your Money; and
Keep your Wife in a good humor.
ALL FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
MANUFACTORY.
11 9 fmw1m] No. 44 S. THIRD Street, 2d story.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4 usual price $5 50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN only $3 75 usual price $5 50.
BOYS SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade
WELSH, SHARER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. [11 6 2m
T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
40 **JOHN C. REMINGTON'S** 40
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,
No. 40 North NINTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, P.
Particular attention given to the Cutting and Making of Shirts. 11 8 1m

H. F. BUTLER,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 142 South EIGHTH St.
11 2

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 1p PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1 5 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT
IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,
Manufactured by
R. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia,
where you can find a large assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this out and give us a call.
9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Silk, Lambs' Wool, & Merino
UNDER-CLOTHING.
10 9 tuths No. 825 ARCH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
EVANS & WATSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 5p

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
HORSE COVERS.
A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at low prices, together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY, ETC.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 No. 114 MARKET Street,

CUTLERY.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
9 18 5] Three doors above Walnut

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases, Razors, Scissors, and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 20 tjl

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—H. O. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 29 1

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but 25 cents. No. 265 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 27 cents. 3 10

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collections made. Stock bought and sold on Commission 9 23 3m
Special business accommodation reserved for ladies.

5-20s,
7 3-10s,
1881s,
10-40s,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
10 2 5rp]

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK
Capital $300,000, Full Paid,
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
NEW BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St.
A. BOYD Ingram, President
JOHN W. GILDUGH, Cashier. 11 7

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
Government Securities Bought and Sold
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 26 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 2 Nassau St., New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.
AUGUST, JUNE, AND JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7.30 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 1

WILLIAM H. WAYNE,
Late Discount Clerk in the Bank of North America,
NOTE BROKER,
No. 18 South THIRD Street.
Merchants, Miners, Manufacturers, Importers, or others, having good paper to dispose of, may find a market by calling on the advertiser. 11 1 ftulm

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STERLING, LANE & CO,
BANKERS,
9 6 tf5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES, and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions), to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 138 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 11 12 lmrp

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 623 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3636 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 13
Premiums	1,162,308 83
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	$11,467 53.
INCOME FOR 1865	$510 005

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale.
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER Secretary protem. 7 3 1y

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
The company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
7 0 1
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety
DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 5

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000,
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 24 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 29 MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $250 000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies Children's Endowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 5

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas R. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlhenny,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
2

WE ALL HAVE THE INFLUENZA AT OUR HOUSE.

Let "paregoric" bards attune the lyre
To themes that fire the heart of man,
I write alone for sport and not for hire,
I'll say my say as best I can,
Commingled odors—such as promise cure
To coughs and colds—our house invade,
And wife and children here endure
That which arguments the druggist's trade,
My wife can only speak in whispers now—
And this to me is strange and sad—
I gaze upon her *reddened* eyes and *whitened* brow.
The only wife I ever had.
My wife! my helpmate on life's checkered way,
Companion o'er the pathway rouga,
I feel that I with truth to-day may say
My better half is "*up to snuff*."
If she with "Richard 3 times" ever cried
"A ho(a)rse! my kingdom for a ho(arse)!"
She surely has one now that she can't ride
E'O'er any yet discovered course.
Her voice was ever music to my ears
Till Influenza in its might arose,
And changed her Ns to Ds, her "nears" to "dears,"
"Her "news" to "dews," her "nose" to "doze,"
Our baby "has it," too, with tearful eye
She strives to wake the echoes 'round.
In vain—"the cherub" cannot cry;
She squirms and frets, but makes no sound.
Her mother says, "Poor little *sufrig thig*,"
And then the tears unbidden start—
Who knows if love or influenza bring
These from *cold head* or loving heart?

PART SECOND (INTRODUCING MY WIFE'S CRADLE SONG).

"Go to sleep, by *dartig wud*,
Does the hours of day are *dud*;
Geby fall the shades of *dight*,
Ad the stars are *shidig* bright.
Fold your little *hads* in sleep,
Angels watch above you keep;
Do hard, by child, shall *cub* to thee,
Still, *by dartig*, trust in *be*.
Thy *bother* will thy *stubbers* guard
Though *dadgers* press thee sore *ad* hard;
Dot adything shall *harb by* child
With *dose* so red *ad* eyes so *bild*,
Thed slubbers sweet, *by owd*, to thee,
Thou art a *dartig wud* to *be*."

Our little boy turns up his solemn eyes,
All influenza, grief, and tears:
All this to him is truly a surprise
Beyond the ken of tender years.
And "bubby" seems just now made up
Nine parts of *cold* to one of *boy*,
As he sits sipping from a sweetened cup—
"His father's pride, his mother's joy."
Our daughter, too—"the beauteous blooming rose,
A nue of beauty o'er it shed"—
She with her liquid eyes and swollen—*nose*,
She has a cold, and in her head.
I heard her sing, "An angel I would be,"
And with her childish song was pleased:
She paused, and turned her loving eyes on me,
And sweetly smiled—and then she *sneezed*,
Weakened eyes and reddened lips and noses,
All tell the story of our woes;
Influenza reigns and health deposes—
The "ayes now have it"—with the *nose*.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Death of an Edinburgh Celebrity.—The *Scotsman* gives a pleasant sketch of the life of the late Bernard Barker, known in his own neighborhood as the "King of the Cowgate." He was renowned for his benevolence. Often eccentric, he never failed to aid the poor. His public charities were large in comparison with his means. But his private benefactions were innumerable. The *cotsman* says:—"On Saturday evenings he regularly laid in a large store of loaves, which he unostentatiously distributed among poor families on the Sunday, and had it not been for Mr. Barker's loaf, many a beggar, prohibited from 'going out' on Sunday, would have had to go without food all day. But it was not alone by direct charity that Mr. Barker effected good. He encouraged honesty, frugality, the habit of well-doing, and thrift, among the laboring classes amid whom he dwelt. He became banker on behalf of the poor, invited them to lodge small sums with him at stated periods to enable them to pay the rent, purchase a new suit of clothes, or any such thing. It is not surprising that the funeral procession of such a man should have 'extended for upwards of a mile, from five to eight persons walking abreast.'"

A Modern "Jeanie Deans."—The Dundee (Scotland) *Advertiser* says:—"The recent trial of Peter Luke, at the Dundee Circuit Court, involved a somewhat similar romance to that of 'Jeanie Deans.' Mrs. Luke, the widowed mother of the man now undergoing sentence, not satisfied with the written petition on her son's behalf, and no doubt thinking that a widow's tears and weeds might gain her Queen's sympathy, proceeded to Balmoral in the hope of getting an interview with her Majesty. For days the widow followed her Majesty from place to place; but, unlike 'Jeanie Deans,' she failed to get an interview with royalty. Driven to extremities, and before leaving Balmoral, she addressed a letter to the Queen; and in answer to that letter she has received the following reply from her Majesty's secretary, which shows that, however humble the party from whom an application proceeds, the Queen and her advisers will not overlook it:—'General Grey has received and submitted Mrs. Luke's letter to the Queen, and, by her Majesty's command, has transmitted it for the consideration of the Home Secretary, by whose recommendation, in all such cases, her Majesty is necessarily guided.—Balmoral, October 13, 1866.'"

"The Bear and Ragged Staff."—Hotten's "History of Signboards" says:—The Bear and Ragged Staff is still the sign of an inn at Cumnor, to which a historic interest is attached owing to its connection with the dark tragedy of poor Amy Robsart, who in this very house fell a victim to that stony-hearted adventurer, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Sir Walter Scott has introduced the house in the first chapter of "Kenilworth." The power the Warwick family once enjoyed gave this sign a popularity which has existed to the present day, though the race of old Nevil, and the kings he made and unmade, have each and all passed away. Its heraldic designation has been better preserved than is the case of some other signs; only in one instance, at Lower Bridge street, Chester, it has been altered into the Bear and Billet. Sometimes the sign of the Bear and Ragged Staff, we may inform the reader, is jocularly spoken of as the Angel and Flute.

Living in Paris.—A Paris correspondent writes:—"A gentleman who has a house, between court and garden, in the Rue Neuve des Mathurins, was lately 'ex-propriated,' or Haussmannised, and turned out of his garden. He had paid £40,000 for the property, and received £40,000 for half the garden alone. Formerly the Parisians allowed a tenth of their income for house rent; now they calculate they must pay half if they wish to be decently lodged. If prices keep on advancing at this rate, I think a race of Arabs, who dwell in tents, will rise up in the Tile-yard and in the forest of Boulogne."

The Iron Crown of Lombardy.—The Minister of the Interior of Italy has just written the following letter to the Mayor of Monza:—"The iron crown which has been handed over to General Menabrea will be presented by him to King Victor Emanuel on his approaching arrival in Venice. It will be afterwards transmitted to the Ministry of the Interior, which will see that it is regularly removed to the church of Monza. Notice will be given to you some days previously, according to the desire expressed in your letter of the 13th of October."

The Jamaica Committee.—Sir Charles Lyell, Bart., has forwarded a subscription to the Prosecution Fund of the Jamaica Committee, and Professor Huxley has been elected a member of the Executive Committee. Influential committees in support of the society's objects have been organized in Manchester, Bradford, and other towns in England. Bradford alone has contributed £600 to the fund, and it is expected the amount will soon be made up to £1000 from that town.

LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joists, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet, long all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 10 25 1m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortmen of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constant on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express prompt tended to

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

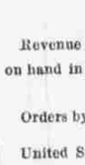
PHILADELPHIA.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Is now open for the accommodation of
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.
Apply early! 8 25

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.


HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government, and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails
"CITY OF BOSTON".....Saturday, November 24
"ETNA".....Wednesday, November 28
"CITY OF WASHINGTON".....Saturday, December 1
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, December 5
"CITY OF BALTIMORE".....Saturday, December 8
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold.....$90 Steerage, Currency.....$35
To London.....95 To London.....40
To Paris.....105 To Paris.....50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $80; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

STAR LINE
TO NEW ORLEANS.
The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MORNING STAR.....On Saturday
MONTEREY.....On Wednesday
HAVANA.....On Saturday
MISSOURI.....On Wednesday
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent.
Office Adams' Express, No. 729 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,
SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR
NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins.....$8 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin.....$25. Second class.....$13
SAVANNAH, cabin.....25. Second class.....13
Every SATURDAY, Star line for
NEW ORLEANS Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60. Second cabin..$40. Second class..$25
First cabin..60. Second cabin..40. Second class..25
With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.
For freight or passage, apply to
ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Ship Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN B. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
6 10§ No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuth 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 2§

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s
COGNAC
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 3 3m

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHNS'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH
And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street.

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.
It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

THE ORIGINAL
SIGN PAINTERS.
C. F. WHITMAN & BRO.,
No. 243 RACE STREET.
Neat, Quick, Cheap. Particular attention paid to Gilding on Glass. 11 3 1m

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth, Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.
BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,
BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.
In extreme cases of Debility,
BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be use to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.
If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York
And you will receive them by return of mail post paid and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IN-DISCRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases "twenty-four hours."
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales Boils, Etc.
For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.
SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.
The old sickening and disgusting drug have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste and A POSITIVE CURE.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia 9 15

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and office open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION of UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL. Sold at UPHAM'S No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
The following Property will be sold at
A PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO BE HELD
AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
ON THURSDAY, December 20, 1866.
Property at FORT FISHER, North Carolina, as follows:—
About 70,000 pounds unserviceable Guns, Shot, and Shell,
34 unserviceable Gun Carriages, with the iron on them.
340 barrels damaged Powder.
Lying at the Railroad Depot, in ATLANTA, Georgia—
104,000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.
A Fine Steam Press Hammer, acting direct from Cylinder. Weight of drop 2000 pounds.
At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS, the following:—
112 000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.
12,000 pounds Cast-iron Castings, some of them valuable.
380 000 pounds Cast-iron Scrap, shot and shell, etc. etc.
6000 pounds Copper Scrap.
190 Field Gun Carriages, with the irons on them.
140 Ammunition Chests, black, walnut, and copper.
60 sets of Artillery Harness, for two horses.
And a quantity of other property, consisting principally of
Saddles,
Horse Equipments,
Infantry Accoutrements (leather).
Musket Appendages,
Harness,
Bullet Moulds,
Powder Flasks, and
Blacksmiths' Bellows.
The sale will commence at 10 A. M., and continue until all the property is sold.
TERMS.
Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.
Persons desiring to purchase the property either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Capt Ord.,
11 22 20t Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.—
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, November 9, 1866
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.
There will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidders, at noon, WEDNESDAY, 28th day of November, 1866, in the Office of the Inspector of Ordnance, New York Navy Yard, about two thousand (2000) barrels of POWDER, composed of serviceable and unserviceable.
The powder will be sold by sample, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—One-half cash, in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed by the purchasers, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.
H. A. WISE,
11 12 mwf7t Chief of Bureau.

SLATE MANTELS!
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 13 Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

HENRY C. FOX,
PRACTICAL
Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,
S. W. CORNER THIRTEENTH AND FILBERT STS.
PHILADELPHIA. (11 6 1mrp

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cov. Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No 102 JONES' Alley

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS,
On and after October 8, 1866,
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:20 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:20 A. M., and Downingtown at 12:36 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:40 A. M. and 12:30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M. and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 5 and 9:05 A. M. and 2:15 P. M., passing Reading at 9:49 and 10:02 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal towns only at 3:15 P. M. 8 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 6 and 6 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 4 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3:30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6:40 P. M.
At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, For Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 2:30 and 4:25 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 12:25 Noon, and 6:15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6:40 A. M., 3:15 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6:00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10:20 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:20 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1:20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5:40 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8:00 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10:00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5:00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7:15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5:30 P. M., arrive at New York 4:40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 9:10 A. M., arrive at New York 10:10 A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville

AMERICAN COLONY IN THE HOLY LAND.

The Boston *Traveller* states that letters have been received in that city from the American colony at Jaffa. Thus far the colonists have not been molested by the natives; but they complain of many privations arising from a changeable climate, bad water, scarcity of provisions, and want of cash. Not a word is said about the surpassing beauty of the "orauge grove," "the early and the latter rain," the "three crops a year," and the "holy, spiritual influence" of the "sacred soil."

When their village is erected and they are beginning to prosper—that is, if it be possible to prosper in such a God forsaken land—then their real sorrow will begin. At present, while they are poor, and disorganized, the thieves and murderers, who infest the whole region, may not think it worth their while to trouble them; but let them become worth robbing, and they will be robbed without mercy.

The colony at present is under the protection of the American Consul, who has obtained a sufficient force from the Turkish Government to keep the thieves at bay. This protection cannot always be afforded, and when it is withdrawn, the colonists will be compelled to look out for themselves.

Dr. Mayo G. Smith, of Newburyport, in a letter dated Jaffa, October 23, writes more hopefully. He says:—

I have with me Professor Cross, of Germany, one of the most learned and spiritual of men, whose wife is a Russian lady, who has been a resident of this country, principally in Jerusalem, for twenty-seven years. He has taught Hebrew in the United States, but has lived here fifteen years. Most of the Americans are encamped in wooden huts on the sea-shore. Never were seen a more interesting and motley collection of tents. They were extemporaneously built of odd remnants of parti-colored cloths; conspicuously prominent were bed-clothes of every hue and fabric, but a dash of rain and a dash of wind prostrated these multiformed houses of the hour, or at least most of them soon faded away. Now they are in better condition, nearly or quite all having wooden dependencies to meet the contingencies of the uncertain season. Scarcely any rain falls here after April, but certain ominous, fleecy-looking barges come drifting slowly over the sea and sprinkled to saturation some things most sensitive to humids.

Nearly all are contented and happy. Some of tender health have been made strong. One of our number, a little child, sick when it entered ship, died a few days since.

One was born since landing, which keeps our number complete. It is singular that, as in the *Mayflower*, one death balanced one birth, and thus preserved the primitive number of self-made exiles.

In a postscript the Doctor mentions the death of two children and a man named Burns, a middle-aged man from Maine.

Senator Wright's Will.

The will of the late Senator William Wright, of New Jersey, was admitted to probate last week in the Surrogate's office of Newark. The entire valuation of the estate was sworn at one million dollars, of which $600,000 are in real estate and $400,000 in personal property. All of this is devised to the family except $1000, which is given to the House of Prayer. The homestead, outbuildings, and adjoining property on Park Place, running through to River street, is given to the widow for her use during her lifetime, and after her death goes to her children.

The sum of fifteen thousand dollars is given to his grandson, and ten thousand dollars to his grand-daughter, children of Mrs. Gavers, his daughter in Russia, and a like sum respectively to the son and daughter of his only son, Colonel E. H. Wright. The rest of the property is to be equally divided between the widow, son, and daughter—the latter's portion being secured to her for her sole use. Provision is made in case of the death of any one of the legatees for dividing their share among the survivors of the legal representatives. The will is dated February 17, 1866. United States revenue stamps to the value of five hundred dollars were attached to the will when it was admitted to probate.

The New Bishop Elect of Maine.

Rev. Henry A. Neely, recently elected to the Bishopric in the diocese of Maine, made vacant by the death of the lamented Bishop Burgess, was born in 1830, at Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, and his father shortly after removed to Chicago, where he remained for fifteen or twenty years, a well-known commission merchant, the family residing most of the time at Belvidere. He graduated at Geneva, now Hobart College, in 1849, where, for the next two years ensuing, he studied theology under Bishop De Lancey. He was first rector at Calvary Church, Utica, and then of Christ Church, Rochester, building up both parishes, and afterwards, at the solicitation of his Bishop, Chaplain of Hobart College, where he was admired for his scholastic ability and zealous discharge of the responsibilities of his position. He is now assistant minister at Trinity Chapel, in New York.

A New Powder—A new explosive mixture called "Poudre Fontaine," used in the torpedoes which were tried against the hull of the *Vauban*, has been employed in blowing up the old quays of one of the basins at Toulon now in process of extension. A mine charged with five kilogrammes of the powder exploded with such effect that a charge of one hundred kilogrammes of the ordinary gunpowder would have caused less destruction. The charge was purposely a small one, and the engineers congratulated themselves on having commenced so cautiously. A singular result of the explosion was the killing a quantity of fish. The workmen picked up seventy or eighty pounds weight, which floated on the surface of the water. The same phenomenon had been remarked from the action of the torpedoes.

Michael Angelo's "David."—A bronze casting has been made of Michael Angelo's colossal marble statue of David, in front of the Palazzo Vecchio, in Florence; and it is proposed to substitute the reproduction for the original, which has stood for more than three centuries and a half exposed to all changes of weather, and which will then be removed to the museum of the "Pretorio." This celebrated statue (of which there is a plaster cast in the South Kensington Museum, presented by the late Grand Duke of Tuscany) is one of the few left complete by Michael Angelo, and a noble work, although he labored under the disadvantage of having to use a block of marble which had already been wrought upon by an inferior artist, and was considered to have been spoiled.

A Curious Case.—A curious pig case was lately tried at Norwich, England. A woman, being about to purchase a full-grown pig for the moderate sum of sixteen shillings, asked the vendor whether the animal was "all right." "It's a precious sight righter than you," was the reply—an assurance which the purchaser, considering her own soundness unimpeachable, appears to have thought perfectly satisfactory. The pig, however, in a few days, died, and the question then arose, and was tried before the local magistrate, whether a "warranty" had been given with it. The woman laid great stress on the fact that the pig had been declared "righter" even than she was; but the magistrates were of opinion that that didn't amount to much, and dismissed the case.

A Unique Carriage.—A colored man drove through the streets of Richmond, last Saturday, in an open one-horse carriage, made wholly of broom straw, with the exception of wheels and running-gear, which attracted almost as much attention as the arrival of a circus or menagerie. The wheels were sawed out of solid timber and measured eighteen inches in diameter, and revolved glibly on their well-lubricated axles. The shafts and harness consisted of light material, tastefully adjusted; the body being without top or cover, three feet in length and perhaps two feet in width, consisting entirely of straw interwoven with osiers in a very compact and artistic manner, with a seat of the same material in the hinder part, and just large enough to admit a man.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE CHEAP STORE.

FREEMAN & CO.,

Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

HATS,

REDUCED FROM

75 Cents to 37½ Cents.
$1·00 to 75 Cents.
$1·50 to $1·00.
$2·00 to $1·50.
$3·00 to $2·00.

IN ALL THE NEW STYLES AND SHADES.

We have also made a Great Reduction in our large STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS.

10 26 2m FREEMAN & CO.

FELT HATS.

VELVETS, FEATHERS, AND FRAMES.

WOOD AND CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

BONNETS AND HATS REDUCED.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, AND JETS.

BONNET MATERIALS.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 26 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes Ribbons Feathers, Flowers, Frames, et 7 18s

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALLACE Streets; new heater, range, gas, bath, etc.; piazza on Wallace street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.

C. M. S. LESLIE,
10 20 No. 727 SANSOM Street.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PROPERTY in Camden county. Thirty acres of land, suitable for a truck farm, situate on the Hadonfield turnpike on the line of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to be sold immediately for cash to settle an estate.

Also a Brick Dwelling-house, near the river, at Kaigin's Point, and fourteen Building Lots.

Call upon or address JAMES M. SCOVEL,
No. 113 PLUM Street,
11 22 6t Camden, N. J.

FOR RENT.

TO LET—A LARGE DESIRABLE FIFTH Story Room, N. W. corner of Chesnut and Fifth streets; 24 feet front by 94 feet deep. Apply to No. 304 WALNUT Street.

Keys at F. SCOFIELD'S, Bookseller, second story. 11 22 3t*

TO LET—OFFICE NO. 3, SECOND STORY N. W. corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets.

11 22 3t* Apply to No. 304 WALNUT Street.

ELEGANT FAMILY CARRIAGES

BECKHAUS & ALLCAIER

Desire respectfully to call the attention of the public to their extensive manufactory of

FIRST-CLASS VEHICLES,

SUCH AS

Landaus,
Round Front Coupes,
Clearance Coaches,
Caleches,
Barouches,
Phaetons,
Dog Carts, Etc. Etc.

Of the latest improved European designs, specially adapted for private family use, of which they have a fine assortment constantly finished, on hand and in process of construction.

The residents of Philadelphia and vicinity are informed that they can be accommodated with Carriages of modern style, superior workmanship, and superb finish, at home, without reference to New York or the East.

FACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,

11 13 1mrp ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE.

CHEAPEST PRINTING IN PHILADELPHIA

AT THE

"Evening Telegraph" Steam Job Printing Rooms

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

SECOND STORY.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at surprisingly low prices.

HADDOCK & SON, Proprietors,
9 14 3mrp Late of No. 618 MARKET Street.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 2l*

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF PICTURES, OIL PAINTINGS, PASTELS AND CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS, belonging to the American Art Gallery, New York, to be sold at Scott's Art Gallery, No 1020 Chesnut street.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, November 23, at 7½ o'clock. 11 20 3t

McCLEES & McCANN'S FIRST GREAT SALE OF AMERICAN and EUROPEAN OIL PAINTINGS—Fine German, French, and English Chromos and Magnificent Proof Colored and Plain Engravings, all splendidly mounted and framed—will take place on the evenings of

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,
November 26, 27, and 28, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the

"Free Gallery of Fine Arts" No. 927 CHESNUT Street, below Tenth.

The pictures will be arranged for inspection four days and evenings previous to sale, with descriptive catalogues.

N. B.—On account of the small capacity of the gallery, tickets of admission to sale will be issued, which can be had at the gallery or of auctioneer, B. Scott, Jr., No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 11 22 5t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth

IMPORTERS' LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND GERMAN TOYS, AMERICAN TIN TOYS, CRYING BABIES, DOLLS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

commencing at 10 o'clock part of the stock of an importing house declining this line of business.

The attention of City and Country Retail Storekeepers is invited to this large sale, as it will be an unusually favorable opportunity for obtaining supplies of such goods. 11 23 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
5188 No. 340 MARKET Street.

CARPETINGS.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CARPET WAREHOUSE

No. 910 ARCH STREET.

Just received per steamer, an invoice of new and handsome designs of CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES, entirely new for this market. [4 7mrp

Also, a full assortment of DRUGGETS in all widths.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON

No. 807 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE NOW OPEN

A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC

10 3wim3m5p

CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S

STATES UNION

CLOTHING HALL,

No. 606 MARKET STREET. No 606

A most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats any desirable color $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $15; do. silk mixed, only $12; black sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $2 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARY DICKINSON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARGARET OGDEN, Administratrix of the estate of MARY DICKINSON, deceased and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 4, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

11 23 fmw5t* AMOS J. KELLY, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of SARAH PETERS, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of NANCY B. PETERS, Executrix of the last will and testament of SARAH PETERS, deceased and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 4, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

1 23 fmw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of SARAH A. DANA.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SARAH HUTCHINSON, Trustee and Attorney of SARAH A. DANA, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 4, A. D. 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

11 23 fmw4t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 6mwfrp Philadelphia.

LETTER COPY-BOOKS,

300 pages, $1·50.

LETTER COPY-BOOKS,

500 pages, $2·00.

LETTER COPY-BOOKS,

1000 pages, $3·00.

FABER'S PENCILS, 75 cents a Dozen.

ENVELOPES, $1·35 per thousand.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,

6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

FINE COFFEES.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA,

FINE MOCHA,

EAST INDIA, and

JAMAICA.

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8TH and WALNUT Streets.

DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers

OF

DRY GOODS,

No. 727 CHESNUT ST

HAVE MADE A GREAT

EDUCTION IN PRICES

Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.

Silks,
Moire Antiques,
Shawls,
Velvets,
Cloakings,
Silk Poplins,
Wool Poplins,
Corded Poplins,
Rich Plaid Poplins,
Rich Plaid Merinoes,
Colored Merinoes,
Printed Merinoes,
Empress Cloths,
Velour Russe,
Biarritz,
Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamise,
Mous Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
White Reps,
Black Reps,
Colored Reps,
French Chintzes,
Damasks and Diapers,
Towels and Napkins,
Doylies and Table Covers,
Counterpanes,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Mourning Goods.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

11 6 1m

LYONS VELVETS.

BEST MAKES OF

LYONS VELVETS,

FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND MANTLES.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO,

11 19 6trp] No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

PURPLE VELVET CLOTH,

FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND MANTLES,

JUST RECEIVED

JAS R. CAMPBELL & CO,

11 19 6trp] No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FROSTED BEAVER CLOTH,

SPLENDID QUALITY.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO,

11 19 6trp No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR.

A large assortment of NEW STYLE CLOTHS, just opened, at REDUCED PRICES

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

11 19 6trp] No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Have determined to offer their

ENTIRE STOCK

At such prices as will effect a

RAPID REDUCTION,

And give purchasers an opportunity of selecting a useful and acceptable

HOLIDAY GIFT.

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

11 20 5t ABOVE WILLOW.

OPERA AND PROMENADE CLOAKS.

Velvet and Cloth Cloaks,

Basques and Circulars,

MADE IN THE BEST STYLE

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

11 20 5t ABOVE WILLOW.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS

No. 922.....FINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 5 No. 922 and 24 FINE Street.

SOILED BLANKETS—WE WILL OFFER this morning about two hundred pairs of good all-wool Blankets, slightly soiled, which will be sold much under the usual prices, viz.:—A good Blanket for $4 per pair; larger and heavier for $5 per pair; very large, $7·50; also, Marseilles Quilts, slightly smoked at a fire, for $5 each. We are also offering every make of Muslin at the very lowest market prices.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
10 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

LOST—LAST EVENING, BY A YOUNG lady, between Thirteenth and Arch, and Eighth and Chesnut, and Twentieth and Walnut streets, a small hunting-case GOLD WATCH, engraved on side of the case a sailor leaning on an anchor, and on the other side a water scene, with a ship. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with Miss WRIGHT, No. 1305 ARCH Street. 11 22 3t*

DRY GOODS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Great Reduction in Prices.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Will Offer from To-Day their Fine Stock

OF

Silks,
Shawls,
Dress Goods,
Velvets,
Cloaks, Etc.,

At a reduction of from TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY PER CENT. from the prices they were sold at early in the season.

Believing as we do, that we have, from what our customers tell us, the most varied, best assorted, and largest stock of DRY GOODS in Philadelphia, here is a chance for purchasers seldom to be met with. We will not be undersold by any house in this city or any other city. 11 19 mwf3trp

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

FROM AUCTION,

Silk and Wool Stripe POPLINS, very cheap.
All-wool Poplins, $1 per yard.
Plaid Poplins and All-wool Plaids.
All-wool Delaines and Merinoes.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine Black Silks.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 30, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels
All-wool and Domet Shaker Flannels.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 40 cents
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

A large assortment of Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Buff and White Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Colored Cloth Gloves
Children's Red, White, and Blue Cloth Gloves.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES.

Spun-silk Gloves, fleeced lined.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap
Misses' and Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts

N. B.—JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, best quality in use.
Best Kid Gloves, $1·25 a pair.
Good Quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1 a pair. 10 22

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE,

Will open to-day—

One case (1200 yards of Unbleached Canton Flannel, at 25 cents. Same goods we sold at 33 cents six weeks ago.

Unbleached Canton Flannels, 22, 25, 28, 31, and 37½ cents.

White Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 37c., etc.

White Flannels, 31, 33, 37½, 45, 47, 50 cents.

Red and Grey Flannels, all qualities.

Ladies' Merino Vests, $1·25, $1 37½, $1·50, $1·75, etc. etc.

Gents' Merino Vests, 75 cents, $1, 1 25, $1 50, $2, etc. etc.

Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.

Marseilles Bureau Covers, from Auction.

Cheapest all-wool Blankets in the city.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Large lot from New York.

Ladies' and Gents' Fleeced Gloves.

Misses' Cloth Gloves, all sizes and colors.

Ladies' Cloth Gloves, desirable colors, cheap.

Gents' Cloth Gloves, 50, 75c., $1, $1 25, and $1 50.

Misses' and Ladies' Balmoral's, cheap.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

N. B.—The "Small Profit, Quick Sale" system enables us to turn our stock often, and to meet "Low Prices" with much satisfaction, both to ourselves and customers. [9 20 6

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION.

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN ST

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city, of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.

We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 2 3m
Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

CHEAP SALE.

250 PIECES

POWER-LOOM TABLE LINEN,

MARKED DOWN.

Persons wanting

TABLE LINENS,

Should avail themselves of this opportunity to get

BARGAINS

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.

9 17 (12 3trp) No. 828 ARCH Street.

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

RICH LACE CURTAINS.

The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are receiving from the late

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

Nottingham Lace Curtains,

From Ordinary to Rich Style.

French Lace Curtains,

From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

Vestibule Lace,
Embroidered Muslin Curtains,
Jacquard Muslin Curtains, and
Curtain Muslins in great variety.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

9 14 wfm 6mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

FINE OLD RYE WHISKY,

Of Exceeding Richness and Purity,

IN BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS,

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

WINE MERCHANTS,

NO. 1310 CHESNUT STREET.

11 19 mwfrmrp

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 534

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.

RICHARD PENISTAN'S

STORE AND VAULTS,

No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,

Nearly Opposite the Post Office

PHILADELPHIA.

Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 5